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WAY SHOWN TO GIVE IDLE GOLD A JOB

Reserve Board Is Urged to Buy Securities in the Open Market

THINK ENSUING RISE WOULD AID BUSINESS

Opponents Say Inflation Might Follow That Would Precipitate Another Crash

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Continued accumulation of gold in the coffers of the Federal Reserve System has raised the reserve ratio of the banks this week to more than twice that required by law. An effort to put these vast supplies of surplus reserves to work in the present industrial depression is being urged by important but unofficial banking and political interests in the capital.

The Reserve Board's minimum reserve ratio is 40 per cent. Today, the ratio is around 82 per cent. All told, there is over $5,000,000,000 of gold in the United States, though not all held by the Reserve Board.

The proposal is that gold should be used as a basis for an effort to stabilize prices, or to raise them, by the expedient known in the world of finance as "open market transactions." If prices begin to go up, advocates of the plan assert, then employment will soon follow in their wake.

Commerce Department statements on domestic business condition, issued here today, quote the wholesale price index of 120 commodities as being only 68.9, compared to 100 in 1926. In other words, the wholesale dollar is worth today about $1.45 compared with 1926. Prices have been dropping constantly since the depression began, though recently showing a tendency to stiffen. Business will remain stagnant just so long as prices decline, it is asserted, for manufacturers will hold back orders for raw material.

The financial proposal now advocated simply is that the Reserve Board go into the open market and buy up bonds and marketable paper. In exchange for such paper the board would, of course, send out its gold. The gold would not actually go into circulation, but currency based upon it would. The Reserve Board would in effect pump currency into the financial pool. Experience has shown that whenever the level of money in circulation has risen, prices also have tended to rise, thereby stimulating business.

Despite arguments favoring this policy, both in the United States and

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Austria Crushes Heimwehr-Fascist Revolt in Styria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 14—The collapse of the Austro-German customs union plan has been followed by a Heimwehr-Fascist "putsch," which for 12 hours put half a dozen towns in the Province of Styria in the hands of insurgents.

The insurrection appeared to have been carefully planned. It is believed the Fascist organization in other provincial centers intended to participate but that the Styrian group acted 24 hours too soon. The Government immediately took energetic measures to cope with the situation. Troops were sent to oust the Fascists who, armed with machine guns, had seized railroad stations, government offices and other strategic points.

The leader of the revolt is stated to be Dr. Walter Pfreimer, lawyer in a small town of Judenberg, who stood for election in Parliament last November without success. Dr. Pfreimer issued a manifesto wherein he informed the nation he had taken up the reins of Government. The constitution had been abrogated, the manifesto declared, and martial law proclaimed.

The outbreak, though not bloodless, was comparatively free from clashes between the rival forces. At Kapfenburg the Heimwehr seized the headquarters of the Social-Democrats, whereupon the latter asked police to eject them. In the subsequent fighting two workmen were reported killed and some others injured.

The Social-Democrats, who, like the Heimwehr, are armed, have refrained from fighting except when their buildings were attacked. When news of the outbreak was received in Vienna, Social-Democrat leaders went to the Chancellor and told him they intended to take no independent action beyond protecting their own property. This attitude helped prevent a civil war developing on a considerable scale, in the opinion of observers here.

The actual cause of the outbreaks is as yet undetermined. The Heimwehr is known to be dissatisfied with the Government's economy program, which is being undertaken in order to pave the way for a French loan. And the party has never recovered from the shock to its pride at the elections last November, when it secured only 226,000 votes, eight seats, compared to 72 seats by their rivals, the Social-Democrats.

The rising will undoubtedly strengthen the demand that semi-military formations like the Heimwehr and the Social-Democrat Schutzbund be disarmed.

Selected to Head Idleness Relief Unit

Wald Studio

ELIOT WADSWORTH
Chief of Committee on Coöperation of President's Organization.

'No Dole,' Says Legion Head In Defining Plans

Commission on Employment Urges $2,000,000,000 Public Works Outlay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Nation-wide railroad crossing elimination and forestry programs, a $2,000,000,000 public works program and state programs of "made work" were among the score of suggestions made to the National Employment Commission of the American Legion here today at a one-day conference called for the purpose of formulating a program to be placed before the Legion at its Detroit convention next week.

Representatives of governmental groups dealing with employment, of national organizations and of Governors of about 25 states were present at the meeting called by Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander of the Legion.

Mr. Howard P. Savage, chairman of the commission, explained that there are approximately 750,000 ex-service men out of work at the present time and that during the year it has been functioning the commission has been able to secure jobs for only about 200,000. He told the conference that the Legion is looking for a program that will start the wheels of industry immediately.

Mr. Fred C. Croxton, vice-chairman of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief; Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Mr. John R. Alpine, supervising director of the United States Employment Service, and Mr. W. C. Roberts, chairman of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, each explained the programs of their various organizations at the outset of the meeting. The meeting was then thrown into an open forum by Mr. Savage for concrete suggestions as to how immediate employment may be brought.

Would Avoid Dole

In his opening address Mr. O'Neil stressed the necessity of avoiding the dole. "Work," he declared, "must be found for those who are ready and willing to work to save them from the stigma of pauperism and the dole and to save our Government from the racketeer and the Communist." He pointed out that any program adopted by the Legion will be carried out by its 10,000 posts with a membership of more than 1,000,000.

The dole was characterized as "A toboggan on which we would slide down to the same troubles that harass Great Britain," by Mr. Strawn. He advocated industrial insurance

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Conditions Better In Hurricane Area

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Prompt relief work has greatly relieved the situation in the hurricane-stricken town of Belize, British Honduras, according to reports received from that area. "The situation is well in hand" according to Sir John Burdon, Governor.

Since the storm swept the small town several days ago, supplies have been sent by plane and ship almost continually. The Red Cross sent $2500 in cash to Mr. G. Russell Taggart, United States Consul at Belize, upon his request for relief funds, and the organization has arranged for supplies from American military stores in Panama and other Central American points to be sent by air.

United States marines and sailors have taken over the enforcement of martial law as an accommodation to relieve local soldiers from their long hours of duty. Total fatalities are now estimated at from 700 to 1000.

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BUSINESS MEN PUSH CHICAGO WAR ON CRIME

'Secret Six' Clears Way for Prosecution of Many Law Violators

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 — Business made its first report today on the results it has accomplished in fighting crime here. Through its own secret service, business has waded in to come to grips with the criminal direct, and in this odd field business declares it is "doing business."

The statement is virtually the first annual report of the "Secret Six," organized a year ago by the Chicago Association of Commerce under the title of its Committee for the Prevention and Punishment of Crime. The committee obtained an expert secret service man from the Government in Mr. Alexander G. Jamie, made him director of operations, and had him organize his own staff.

Support, financial and personal, of many of the leading business executives of the city was put behind the project. The business men participating, for the most part, remain unknown to the public. The president of the Association of Commerce, Col. Ira Randolph, who carried through the scheme, continues to be its spokesman.

Colonel Randolph tells local business today that its crime-fighting committee has "cleared the way" for federal or state prosecution or conviction of 51 criminal groups, including cases against "Al" Capone, Ralph Capone and Mops Volpe; that it has 21 other investigations, one including 170 defendants, at a stage assuring their early transfer to the prosecutors, and that 34 newer attacks on the crime ring are making sufficient progress to make eventual victory in the courts seem almost certain.

Reviewing some of the individual cases which he declared have been cleared up by Chicago's "secret-six," Colonel Randolph pointed to the recent conviction of a pair found guilty of five bank robberies and six jewelry holdups; the sentencing to jail for 145 years each of two other culprits in a bakery payroll holdup; the roundup of a robber gang that had swept over the northwest, one of their bank lootings totaling $2,500,000; and the gradual closing in by the business crime battlers on several underworld figures who have been keeping out of jail through the "continuance racket."

"So far we have been successful," Colonel Randolph said. "In matching wits with forgers, robbers, thugs and labor racketeers, highjackers, payroll bandits, kidnapers, promoters of fake charities, short-weight merchants and a score of other criminal specialists.

"While, naturally, as a private organization financed by the business interests of Chicago, we have

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Labor Department Unit Investigates Alien Smuggling

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The intensive federal warfare against the smuggling of aliens was being pressed on the New York, Chicago and Detroit fronts today as 33 special investigators from the Labor Department worked in those cities. The unit of the Labor Department usually assigned to making contract labor investigations had been turned over as a body to the inquiry into alien smuggling, Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, announced here.

Mr. Doak's statement followed a nation-wide radio appeal in which he asked the public, natives and immigrants alike, to break up the smuggling racketeers who, in many instances, he revealed, have been extorting blackmail from the unfortunate aliens whom they have illegally brought into the country.

He called "for the united support of the people of this country in an effort to suppress this infamous practice."

The Secretary issued a warning to all aliens, here legally or illegally, to keep away from gangsters and such attorneys and to come direct to him when in doubt as to their status in the United States. He promised he would see that justice is done them.

He cited one case where deportation warrants had been counterfeited and exhibited to aliens with a demand that money ranging from $100 to $500 be immediately turned over to the bogus warrant holders or they would be deported.

The Cabinet officer also cited other cases whereby a number of reentry blanks had been forged, enabling racketeers to receive from $1000 to $6000 upon delivery of an alien here.

Early Roman Relics Unearthed in Italy

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP) — Discovery by the University of Pennsylvania Museum Expedition to Minturno, Italy, of a series of architectural terra cottas dating from the third to the first centuries B. C., a sculptured head of the Emperor Tiberius and a statue of the Emperor Augustus, has been reported to museum officials here.

Dr. Jotham Johnson, field director of the expedition, in the report said 80 inscriptions also were found, but for the most part were built into walls of a later temple and have not yet been read. A late mosaic landscape of the Nile also was unearthed.

New Speed Indicators Needed for These Airmen

BRITISH SCHNEIDER CUP TEAM © The Aeroplane

Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth (Fourth From Left), Holder of the World's Seaplane Speed Record, and Flight-Lieut. J. N. Boothman (Third From Right), Who Gave Britain Permanent Possession of the Schneider Trophy, With Their Team Mates. Left to Right—Flight-Lieut. E. J. L. Hope, Lieut. G. L. Brinton, Flight-Lieut. F. W. Long, Lieutenant Stainforth, Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar, Lieutenant Boothman, Flying Officer L. S. Snaith and Flight-Lieut. W. F. Dry. One of Their Seaplanes is Seen in the Rear.

NEW LAW BRINGS OPEN BALLOTING TO JUGOSLAVIA

Government Assures Itself of Two-Thirds the Places in the Skupshtina

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Sept. 14—Earlier hopes of a secret ballot for the Skupshtina elections to be held under the new constitution, promulgated Sept. 3, were dispelled when the text of the new electoral law was published here Saturday.

The law provides that the voting be in public and that the vote be announced orally to the president of the electoral board of each constituency which will be appointed by the central government. The same procedure will be used for literate and illiterate voters.

The country is divided into 305 constituencies and the electors will vote for party "lists." In order to establish the right to have a party list, the candidate who intends to head the list must obtain a minimum of 50 signatures from each constituency; in other words, 15,200 signatures in all. Moreover each list must also include an individual candidate for each constituency, and in addition each candidate must obtain at least 20 signatures from electors in his own constituency.

The list receiving the greatest number of votes will be given two-thirds of the seats in the Skupshtina, while the remaining seats will be allotted among the lists proportionately to the votes received.

The object of this system is to prevent the election of candidates pledged to local or confessional platforms who would perpetuate racial divisions in Jugoslavia. Thus, the Croat Peasant Party, and the Slovene Clerical Party, will obviously be unable to fulfill conditions.

The Moslem Party also will fail. Broadly speaking, none of the parties represented in the Skupshtina, which was sitting before the King declared the dictatorship, will be able to secure the election of any candidates now, even if they should want to, which is becoming more and more doubtful.

Coming Election in Argentina Marks Way to Rehabilitation

Ballot on Nov. 8 for President and Members of Congress Believed Effort of Uriburu to Restore Constitutional Rights to People

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The announcement that Argentinians will go to the polls Nov. 8 and vote for a President and candidates for Congress is being interpreted as an effort on the part of President Uriburu to restore constitutional rights to the people of that nation, and a step toward the economic rehabilitation of the nation.

Argentina has lived for a year under a "state of siege almost equivalent to martial law." Restraint to personal freedom is resented by that people, and today they are looking forward to the time when they may go about their affairs unrestricted.

The Provisional Government, headed by President Uriburu, expects to go out of office following the elections. It is probable that General Uriburu will retire to private life satisfied, perhaps, that he has accomplished a good work in partially straightening out the affairs of the nation upset by the regime of former President Hipolito Irigoyen. His task has been a difficult one since that day he came into power, in September, 1930, for the Radical Party, overthrown with Irigoyen, has regained some measure of influence.

President Irigoyen was formerly the "Iron Man" of Argentina. He was first elected in 1916, to be succeeded in 1923 by Señor Marcelo T. Alvear and then returned to office in 1928. He was a friend of the masses and a man of strong convictions. At the time of his second election Argentina required the firm hand of a man able to rouse the people from their loitering interest in business. The Alvear administration had neither worried nor enthused them. Irigoyen reluctantly agreed to again assume the Presidency.

Argentina's chief industries at the time of his recall, as now, were agriculture and cattle raising. More than 80 per cent of the exports, according to official figures, originated from the prairie lands. Labor consisted chiefly of native peons and Italian and Russian peasants. An abundance of land lay waiting to be tilled. With this knowledge it was expected that Irigoyen would bring to the nation greater prosperity than the generation of 1928 had ever known.

And such apparently was the case, for some months later exports rose to 774,863,063 gold pesos and imports to 664,106,060. A gold peso was then worth about $1.06 United States money. Imports increased in everything except tobacco and textiles. Exports increased in cereals and linseed. The nation woke up and Irigoyen became more than ever the idol of the masses.

Good fortune like that, however, was not to continue, for the outer edge of the world-wide depression

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Officials' Salary Limit of £500 Rejected in New South Wales

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 14—The drastic measure laid by Mr. John T. Lang, the State Premier, before the Legislative Council for the reduction of all official salaries in the State so that none should exceed £500 per annum, has been rejected by the Council. A compromise has been effected whereby there should be a reduction of 15 per cent on incomes of £200 rising to 33⅓ per cent on incomes of £1500.

Mr. Lang had intended the most sweeping effects for his £500 salary bill. Judges were to have been reduced to that level—even judges of the Supreme Court of the State—and the Governor would likewise have had to experience a cut from £5000 per annum to £500.

The Governor, Air Marshal Sir Philip Game, had already intimated that he would voluntarily abandon one-fourth of his salary. The judges of the Supreme Court then notified that they would agree to a cut of 22½ per cent.

The bill had provided for an additional cut from the Civil Service. It would have been of 20 per cent and have applied to all salaries of public servants above £5 to £10 per week.

The service has already to meet the special unemployment relief tax of 1s. in the pound, and to pay regular amounts into a superannuation fund. In addition, the officers of some departments are affected by work rationing. The opinion outside the Government party was that there was no need for a measure so severe.

Mr. Lang has been pressed by the Federal Government from whom he had several times extracted financial assistance for New South Wales to have a definite plan of financial reform.

Reich Debt to U. S. Firms Suspended

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—A complete agreement has been reached with Germany regarding payments for this year's Mixed Claims Commission indebtedness between the two countries. Although debts under the Mixed Claims Commission are regarded as private obligations by the Administration, it is understood that France has contended that they were tantamount to government debts.

The agreement reached, it is learned, provides that Germany will suspend payments to the United States for a year under treaty provisions entered into before the Hoover moratorium was negotiated. On the other hand, debts owed to German nationals by the United States Government, because of confiscation of German property at the outbreak of the war, will continue to be paid.

Total payments will be made to Germany of $18,000,000, it is learned. The amount which Germany would normally have paid, and which will be suspended, totals $7,000,000.

Increase in Farm Income Declared Individual Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 14—Individual farmers must consider improvements entirely from the standpoint of their own farms, for blanket rules are worthless when it comes to solving the problems of farm management, says Mr. R. L. Mighell of the Massachusetts State College, who describes his studies of three types of farms.

Farm A is a small dairy fruit farm netting its owner $1646 annually. Adding poultry, increasing the acreage of potatoes, or increasing the milk cow herd, were the plans considered for increasing the income. The poultry idea was discarded because of labor facilities. Increasing the potato acreage would have necessitated buying a potato planter and a digger. He has decided to add several milk cows to his herd and buy a milking machine to overcome the labor problem. Conservative estimates show that such a change will increase his net earnings $369 annually.

Farm B is a dairy fruit farm of larger area and equipment which in 1929 netted the owner $3368. The owner considered adding more cows, increasing his poultry flock, or raising potatoes. Lack of space and feed canceled the milk-cow idea. A poor local market for eggs and poultry made the poultry increase unsuitable, and a soil not adapted to potato growing spoiled the third plan. Finally, the farmer decided to make room for additional cows by selling his young stock and devoting all available space and feed to the producing cows. He will depend on the purchase of mature cows for future herd replacements. Careful estimates indicate an annual increase of $463 net.

Farm C was so well planned that no changes seemed possible. Therefore the owner has worked out a plan whereby he will be able to save on labor costs with a consequent increase in his net earnings. Having time formerly came just at apple thinning time. Either a large amount of labor must be hired or the apple crop neglected. By top dressing his hay land, planting alfalfa, and cutting the hay at an earlier stage of maturity, this farmer has been able to cut labor costs, get better hay, and improve his apple crop. By better organization he has increased his net income several hundred dollars annually.

"OLD IRONSIDES," HOST TO 5000

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—About 5000 persons visited the United States Ship Constitution—"Old Ironsides"—on the final day of her stay in New York yesterday. She will leave at 8 a. m. today for Wilmington, Del. in the tow of the minesweeper, Grebe. She then will go to Philadelphia.

BRITAIN 'WINS' AIR SPEED CUP AT 379 M. P. H.

Schneider Trophy Taken for Good With All Others Out of the Race

CALSHOT, Eng., Sept. 14 (AP)—British aviators were surprised and somewhat disappointed today when it was announced that the figures to be submitted for official approval in connection with Lieut. G. H. Stainforth's attack on the world's speed record yesterday will be 379.05 miles an hour instead of 386.1 as unofficially given out yesterday.

The reduced figures still constitute a world speed record, however. The error in yesterday's figures was due to the use of stop watches by the timekeeper. To comply with the regulations the speed of a Schneider Cup plane must be established by an automatic timing device.

A film of the timing apparatus today showed that Lieutenant Stainforth's actual speed was nearly seven miles less than that recorded by the stop watches. The fastest lap was flown at 388.67 miles an hour instead of 404.285 as the stop watch showed.

Lieut. J. N. Bootham went through the formality of permanently winning the cup by flying seven times over a 31-mile course at an average speed of 340.08 miles an hour. He also broke the world's record over a closed circuit with a 100-kilometer start by speeding 342.9 miles an hour.

Lacking official verification by the International Aeronautical Federation, it was announced that Lieutenant Stainforth had smashed the previous speed record of 347.7 miles an hour, set by Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar in 1929, by about 22 miles an hour.

Lieutenant Stainforth was not hampered by advance orders and flew with his throttle wide open. He had the advantage of calm weather and the words "safety first" were not in his vocabulary. He may make an attempt to beat his own record this week, possibly tomorrow, with a new engine.

Having won the trophy two years in succession, Great Britain gained permanent possession through the withdrawal of the French and Italian entries at the eleventh hour. The cup was presented by the late Jacques Schneider, French sportsman, and was won by the United States in 1923 and 1925.

Fliers From Lisbon Pass Over Azores

LISBON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Two Germans and a Portuguese, each fortified by a jug of water and a loaf of bread among other things, were on a flight from Lisbon to New York today.

Mr. Willy Rody, Mr. Christian Johanssen and Mr. Fernando Costa Viega hopped from Juncal do Sol, about 30 miles from Lisbon, yesterday morning at 9:30 a. m. (4:30 a. m., eastern standard time) and expect to be in America in 40 to 42 hours. They were reported to have passed over the island of Payal in the Azores at 12:47 p. m., eastern standard time.

The plane was heavily laden with 635 gallons of gasoline and 165 gallons of oil, enough for 48 hours in the air at an average speed of 93 miles an hour. It carried no radio.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT FACES ECONOMY PLAN

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Ulster Parliament has been summoned to meet Sept. 22 to consider Northern Ireland's participation in the British economy program, as proposed by Prime Minister MacDonald's National Government in London.

One point seemed already decided, Mr. John M. Andrews, Minister for Labor in the Ulster Government, having announced that the dole will be cut as in England.

ROUND TABLE BEGINS TASK AT LONDON

Policy of Federal Form of Government Restated by Chief Committee

GANDHI'S PRESENCE CENTERS INTEREST

Issues of Legislature's Scope and Type of Elections Put in Forefront

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 14—The first day's proceedings of the federal structure committee of the Indian Round Table indicate that the future constitution of India will take the form of a federal government.

This reaffirmation of policy outlined at the last Round Table loomed as the significant feature of the opening session, despite changes of opinion due to political developments in India which suggested that the federal scheme was tottering.

Mahatma Gandhi, observing his usual day of silence, only listened to the discussions which were carried on by several of the leading Indian delegates. Held up by traffic on his way to St. James's Palace, his late arrival caused some dismay among the other delegates, who thought Mr. Gandhi was possibly remaining away from the session in view of his vow never to speak on Mondays.

Gandhi Warmly Welcomed

However, his appearance resulted in his being warmly applauded by his fellow delegates, and Lord Sankey, chairman of the committee, tactfully absolved Mr. Gandhi from breaking his vow by informing the committee that Mr. Gandhi is scheduled as the first speaker tomorrow. Meanwhile the conference opened with definite agreement that the federal structure committee would consider the federation scheme as promulgated last year.

Actual work of the committee consisted in considering questions relating to the strength and composition of the federal Legislature, direct and indirect methods of election to that Legislature, relations between the two chambers, of which the future government will consist, and distribution of financial resources between the federation and its units.

Mr. Gandhi's presence as a representative of the All-India National Congress was naturally the outstanding factor of the session and the importance of his attendance was emphasized by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of Hindu one of India's leading newspapers, who switched attention of the committee to scenes which took place at Delhi last March when the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and Mr. Gandhi negotiated their now famous pact.

Dispute Over Safeguards

Mr. Iyengar assumed that the committee's negotiations would be carried out on the basis of that pact. Of the scheme there outlined, federation is an essential part; so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the "interests of India for such matters as defense, external affairs, position of minorities, the financial credit of India and discharge of obligations."

Mr. Gandhi claims the safeguards already proposed are not drafted primarily in the interests of his country, and Mr. Iyengar recognized the difficulty of this problem by emphasizing the need for the committee's acceptance of the fundamental that safeguards should be in the interests of India. Thereafter he held it would not be difficult to reach a formula appropriate to all interests.

How far Mr. Gandhi will be able to indorse this view will only be revealed when he speaks, although it is common knowledge that the Congress at present is wholly unsatisfied with the safeguards drawn up at the last Round Table. But the broad fundamental of the federation was the basis from which the delegates addressed the committee.

The Maharaja of Baroda assured Lord Sankey that the princes were ready to do their best to find a solution to the problems which confronted them and believed, with determination and vision, a united self-governing India would result.

Difficulties in the Way

At the same time, some of the difficulties ahead for princes were indicated by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Muhammadan delegate, who stated it would be impossible for representatives of Indian states to sit in a cabinet with representatives of British India and not have political theories from British India overflowing into their states. He could conceive no method of building a "Chinese Wall" around Indian states—a fact which many princes, headed by the Maharaja of Patiala, have already recognized and have countered by showing opposition to the federation.

Another great problem touched on was the question of minorities. While it was frankly admitted that the Indians themselves had failed to obtain agreement on this question, it was believed that with Mr. Gandhi and other protagonists present it would now be possible to achieve harmony.

Dr. Khan indicated that since the last conference Muhammadan opinion in India had crystallized to such an extent that the Muhammadan

delegates preferred to wait before committing themselves as to responsibility at the center until they saw how the Muhammadan community was treated under the general federal proposal. Here again the conference touches a vital issue which nearly wrecked the previous London sessions.

The committee, considerably augmented in strength since it last met in London in 1930, is much more representative of Indian interests than was formerly the case. As a consequence, committee decisions will carry greater weight with the delegates of the conference, whose representation has likewise been greatly broadened and now incorporates Indian interests in religion, politics, commerce, industry, labor organizations, women's activities, and many of those unusual aspects of social life which are peculiar to India.

The 1930 conference reached general agreement that the basis of India's future government should take the form of a federation between British India and the various native states of the country, with protection guaranteed to the minority races, and British financial and commercial interests adequately safeguarded. It is from this foundation that the structure committee begins its constitution-building now.

Both in this country and India, however, wide modifications of the federal scheme have been suggested from various sources and the composing of many conflicting claims will be among the chief activities of the committee.

The primary work before the committee includes a consideration of the component elements of federation; the type of federal legislature most appropriate to India; the powers of such a legislature, together with its membership and organization; methods whereby the representation of the federating bodies are to be selected; the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the federal executive.

Some Questions Reopened

While many of these subjects were broadly determined at the last conference, reconsideration of the problems involved, both in India and Great Britain, has resulted in new problems which will imply the opening up of many of the former findings. However, none of the findings of the previous conclave were considered binding on either the Indian or the British delegates; and the work of the new federal committee, as well as of the Round Table Conference proper, will be to coördinate the former proposals with the new conclusions which have been reached and to unify the various interests—British, Indian, and those affecting the princes of native states—into a scheme that will prove acceptable all round and workable in practice.

Although the federal structure committee commences its deliberations from the basis of federation, it is immediately faced with opposition at certain points from a group of princes, who, while accepting the broad fundamentals of federation, object to some phases of it.

But the success of the federal structure committee's work will be entirely dependent on the settlement of the most vital problem facing the conference—namely the question of Hindu-Moslem unity. Disagreement between Muhammadans and Hindus proved to be the great stumbling-block of the last conference and recent events in India have considerably aggravated the bitter feeling existing between the two communities.

Protection in Voting

Muhammadans, who constitute a remarkable minority of approximately 80,000,000 persons, demand special protection under the new constitution by a special voting system known as separate electorates. Mr. Gandhi and the Hindus generally contend that such a system of election perpetuates the causes of division which have always characterized the lives of the two great factions in India.

The Muhammadans, however, are pledged to support the scheme of separate electorates, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, who leads the Moslem delegation, has declared that only under separate electorates will Muhammadans accept the new constitution.

Under the scheme of separate electorates, specific seats in the new councils and legislatures will be guaranteed to Muhammadans, thereby being officially placed in position to protect the interests of their community. The Hindus ask that the joint elecoral system should be employed; under this system, however, Hindus would generally obtain the bulk of governmental seats—by reason of their larger voting strength and better educational qualifications.

Gandhi Asks Nations To Give Aid to India In Cause of Freedom

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Following is the text of Mahatma Gandhi's 20-minute speech broadcast yesterday throughout the United States from Kingsley Hall, the London East End settlement house where he is staying:

In my opinion, the Indian struggle bears in its consequences not only upon India but upon the whole world. India is by itself almost a continent. It contains one-fifth of the human race It represents one of the most ancient civilizations. It has traditions handed down from tens of thousands of years, some of which, to the astonishment of the world, remain intact. No doubt the ravages of time have affected the purity of that civilization as they have that of many other cultures and many institutions.

If India is to revive the glory of her ancient past, she can only do so when she attains her freedom. The reason for the struggle having drawn the attention of the world, I know, does not lie in the fact that we Indians are fighting for our liberty, but it consists of the fact that the means adopted by us for attaining that liberty are unique, and so far as history shows us not hitherto adopted by any people of whom we have any record.

"Purely and Simply Truth"

The means adopted are not violence, not bloodshed, not diplomacy as one understands it nowadays, but they are purely and simply truth and nonviolence. No wonder that the attention of the world is directed toward this attempt to lead a successful bloodless revolution. Hitherto, nations have fought in the manner of the brute. They have reaked vengeance upon those who they have considered to be their enemy.

We find in searching national anthems adopted by great nations that they contain imprecations upon the so-called enemy. They have vowed destruction and have not hesitated to take the name of God and seek divine assistance for the destruction of the enemy. We in India have endeavored to reverse the process. We feel that the law that governs brute creations is not the law that should guide the human race. That law is inconsistent with human dignity.

I personally, would wait, if need be, for ages rather than seek to attain the freedom of my country through bloody means. I feel in the innermost recesses of my heart, after a political experience extending over an unbroken period of close upon 35 years, that the world is sick unto death of bloodspilling. The world is seeking a way out, and I flatter myself with the belief that perhaps it will be the privilege of the ancient land of India to show that way out to the hungering world.

Invites Coöperation

I have, therefore, no hesitation whatsoever in inviting all the great nations of the earth in giving their hearty coöperation to India in her mighty struggle. It must be a sight worth contemplating and treasuring, that of millions of people giving themselves to suffering without retaliation in order that they might vindicate the dignity and honor of the nation.

I have called the suffering a process of self-purification. It is my certain conviction that no man loses his freedom except through his own weakness. I am painfully conscious of our own weaknesses. We represent in India all the principal religions of the earth, and it is a matter of deep humiliation to confess that we are a house divided against itself, that we Hindus and Moslems are flying at one another's throats. It is a matter of still deeper humiliation to me that we Hindus regard several million of our own kith and kin as too degraded even for our touch. I refer to the so-called untouchables.

These are no small weaknesses in a nation struggling to be free. And hence you find it that in this struggle through self-purification we have assigned a foremost place to the removal of this curse of untouchabilitly and the attainment of unity amongst all the different classes and communities of India representing the different castes. It is along the same lines that we seek to rid our land of the curse of drink. Happily for us, intoxicating drinks and drugs are confined to comparatively a very small number of people, largely factory hands and the like.

Attacks Drink and Drugs

Fortunately for us the drink and the drug curse is accepted as a curse. It is not considered to be the fashion for a man or a woman to drink or to take intoxicating drugs. All the same, it is an uphill fight that we are fighting in trying to remove this evil from our midst.

For it is a matter of deep regret, deep regret for me to have to say that the existing Government has made of this evil a source of large revenue, amounting to nearly 25 laks of rupees. But I am thankful to be able to say that the women of India have risen to the occasion in combating it by peaceful means, that is, by a fervent appeal to those who are given to the drink habit to give it up, and by an equally fervent appeal to the liquor dealers. A great impression has been created upon those who are addicted to these two evil habits.

I wish that it was possible for me to say that in this, at least, we were receiving the hearty coöperation of the rulers. If we could only have received that coöperation without any legislation, I dare say that we would have achieved this reform and banished intoxicating drink and drugs from our afflicted land.

There is a force which has a constructive effect and which has been put forth by the nation during this struggle. That is the great care for the semistarved millions scattered throughout the 700,000 villages dotted over a surface 1900 miles long and 500 miles broad. It is a painful phenomenon that these simple villagers through no fault of their own, have nearly six months in the year idle upon their hands. The time was not very long ago when every village was self-sufficient in regard of the two primary human wants, food and clothing.

Village Trade Destroyed

Unfortunately for us the East India Company, by means which I would prefer not to describe, destroyed that supplementary village industry and the millions of spinners who had become famous through the cunning of their deft fingers for drawing the finest thread, such as has never yet been drawn by any modern machinery. These village spinners found themselves one fine morning with their noble occupation gone. And from that day forward India has found herself progressively poor.

No matter what may be said to the contrary, it is a historical fact that before the advent of the East India Company, these villagers were not idle, and he who wants may see today that these villagers are idle. It, therefore, requires no great effort or learning to know that these villagers must starve if they will not work for six months in the year.

May I not, then, on behalf of these semi-starved millions, appeal to the conscience of the world to come to the rescue of a people dying to regain its liberty?

MILLBURY'S TAX LOWERED

MILLBURY, Mass., Sept. 14 (AP)—The assessors have announced a $2.80 a thousand decrease in the tax rate for this year. The rate will be $35.20.

A Useful Stepladder

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate west to south winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, with probably local showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday and in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; possibly local thunder showers Tuesday afternoon in the west portion; slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest or west winds and generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except period of showers middle of week; unseasonably warm first half, considerably cooler weather indicated later half of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.14	Max. Sept.13		8 a.m. Sept.14	Max. Sept.13
Atlantic City	74	82	Nantucket	66	74
Bismarck	52	68	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	75	84	New York	74	86
Buffalo	74	88	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Calgary	52	74	North Platte, Neb.	62	94
Charleston	80	82	Philadelphia	76	90
Chicago	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	98
Cincinnati	74	90	Pittsburgh	74	90
Denver	64	86	Portland, Me.	72	74
Eastport, Me.	60	70	Raleigh	72	88
Hatteras	80	86	St. Louis	76	92
Helena, Mont.	42	60	St. Paul	58	86
Huron, S. D.	58	64	Salt Lake City	54	82
Jacksonville	80	80	San Francisco	52	68
Kansas City	70	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	88
Key West	82	86	Seattle	54	66
Los Angeles	62	76	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	76	92	Washington	74	92
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Wichita, Kan.	62	92
Montreal	74	90	Williston	44	66

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:33 p. m., Tuesday 2:01 a. m.
Height of tides 11.5 feet, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:30 p. m.

Plea for Safety Of Children Issued

With thousands of school children on their way to and from school, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today appealed to motorists to maintain their excellent record of last week, when, for the first time in nearly two years, the Registrar was able to report complete freedom from child fatalities on Massachusetts' highways.

As a further precautionary measure, the Registrar enjoined parents to do their part to make children safety conscious, to urge them to cross streets carefully and choose the least motorised highways for their home routings.

The total of 16 motor vehicle fatalitities last week was a reduction of six from the previous week, the Registrar reported. Seventy-seven were convicted of operating while under the influence of liquor.

A report from the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety commended the City of Medford for going through the first seven months of 1931 without an automobile fatality. Gardner, the only other city to check off the first six months with a clean report, recorded one fatality in July, leaving Medford alone in the nonfatality class on Aug. 1.

National figures gave Massachusetts third place in low automobile fatality ratings, being outranked only by Vermont and Rhode Island. California had the worst record in proportion to car registrations.

Few Changes Made In Crop Forecasts

August made only small changes in the outlook for Massachusetts crops, according to a joint report issued by the Massachusetts and United States Departments of Agriculture. A crop of more than 1,620,000 bushels of potatoes is expected to be harvested this year, the report says.

The New England potato crop is expected to total 57,535,000 bushels as compared with 55,930,000 forecast last month. This prospective crop, it is reported, is nearly 3 per cent greater than the crop expected a month ago and all the New England States share in the increase.

Prospects for apples in Massachusetts declined somewhat during August and the total apple crop is now forecast at 2,100,000 bushels, compared with 4,750,000 harvested last year. The commercial production of apples in Massachusetts is placed at 440,000 barrels and for New England as a whole the crop is expected to total 1,438,000 barrels.

The feed crop is estimated at 426,000 tons and the condition of Massachusetts pastures is reported at 97 per cent of normal as compared with 73 per cent a year ago and 83 per cent of normal for the 10-year average. The onion crop is estimated at 757,000 bushels as compared with 1,063,000 bushels in 1930.

Massachusetts cranberries are expected to total 440,000 barrels this year, as compared with 370,000 for last year. The bloom this season, the report says, was generally heavy and the set of fruit considerably better than in 1930. Ample rains and favorable weather conditions have enabled the berries to reach a larger size, the report concludes.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Massachusetts State Engineers' Association: Directors' meeting, Room 713, Tremont Temple, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Million," French Film. Continuous.
Metropolitan—"Merely Mary Ann." Continuous.
Lyric—"The Mikado." 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister." 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Brockton: Opening Day, Brockton Fair, through Sept. 19.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Retail Distribution Conference: Morning meeting, 9; subjects: "How We Can Improve Conditions in the Women's Apparel Field"; "Taking Advantage of a Depression"; "Is Retail Advertising Efficient?"; luncheon discussion, 12:45; afternoon meeting, 2:15; subject: "Headlines as Foreseen by the Business Press"; University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place.

Financial Advertisers Association Conference: Group meetings; Commercial Development, Parlor A, 9; Trust Advertising and Trust Development, Salle Moderne, 9; luncheon, ballroom, 12:15; golf tournament and sightseeing trips, afternoon; Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Room, Miss Doane, 11.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, address by Bill Cunningham, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Middlesex County Homemakers' Association: Meeting, 10:45; luncheon, 12; afternoon meeting, with speaking program; Congregational Church, Concord.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue —Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meron and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Mexican exhibit of individual gourds, of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons. Also individual figurines, miniature sombreros, beads, toys, household utensils.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street — General members' exhibition. Through Sept. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Work by pupils of the Red Cross Art School. Through Sept. 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street — Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place —General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—General print exhibition.

Schervee Studios, 695 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

SWEDEN-MEXICO MAIL PARLEY

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (By U. P.)—President Ortiz Rubio approved a parcel post convention with Sweden Saturday.

PUT SAVINGS IN CIRCULATION, SISSON URGES

New York Bank Official Says It Would Change Aspect of Trade Conditions

Withdrawing and putting into circulation a certain portion of the $29,000,000,000 saving deposits drawing interest in the United States would change the entire aspect of trade conditions in this country, Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Bank, New York, told 200 delegates to the sixteenth annual session of the Financial Advertisers Association at the Hotel Statler today.

Pointing out that there is practically as much wealth in the United States at present as in 1929, when the business depression was gathering full force, he said that purchasing power of money had been stopped mainly by its being hoarded. Business depends upon the turn over of funds, and today the American public is neglecting its duty by permitting the "fear of something intangible" to cloud its thoughts with pessimism.

"At the present moment," he said, "a curiously mixed situation exists. Credit is abundant in New York and in other financial centers. While it is abundant for call loans against stock exchange collateral it is not abundant in the interior for real estate loans unless the security is of the very highest.

"Business is not uniform throughout the nation. In some places it has made a good start toward recovery, in others it has not even begun to get under way. An analysis of financial advertising covering 69 of the largest cities in the United States reveals that in the two groups dividing the cities one group showed an increase of 2,700,000 lines a month, while the other offered only 1,590,000. This means that the public has not awakened to the fact that only by advertising through the fat and the lean years may trade remain anywhere near stable."

Explaining that the people, as a whole, lacked confidence in bad times and were today unable to discover the favorable factors before their eyes, Mr. Sisson declared that "creative, positive and constructive" forces must be invoked and pressed into service. Millions of savings and thrift deposits have it in their power to restore employment and start the wheels of trade turning. So true is this, he said, that the Commissioner of Savings in New York State had urged the depositors of mutual savings banks where $831,000,000 was drawing interest to use some portion of the funds for clothes, furniture and land.

"There is too much band wagon psychology in America, Mr. Sisson complained. "We are prone to be carried away by enthusiasm of the moment. In 1929 there was much unemployment, agriculture was in an unfavorable position, stock prices on the exchange had advanced at an unprecedented rate and there was a marked overproduction of raw materials. That the Federal Reserve System and the huge gold reserve supply were too strong to permit anything in the nature of a money panic was correct. But it was wrong to suppose that they insured against severe and prolonged business depression. And so we felt optimistic.

"Today there exists the very antitheses of this opinion and it has distorted our viewpoint to where it sees no recovery ahead, or at least it waits for some miracle to restore prosperity."

For such pessimism no sound reason exists, Mr. Sisson said. While it must be admitted that business is not normal, the fact that the American public has accumulated some $29,000,000,000 in savings proves that it is emerging from the speculative looseness that characterized it during the last decade. The business foundation is now fundamentally sound and the circulation of funds would change the entire trade aspect.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, preceding Mr. Sisson, said that the American public did not want nor need any such dole as was being handed out in Great Britain. He urged the formation of a Federal Industrial Planning Commission composed of economists. Such a commission would have a far-reaching effect on trade revival, he said.

Col. R. R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, addressing the luncheon conference, issued a note of warning to the effect that the large amount of money finding its way into government loans has had a tendency to take away opportunity of industrial investment by bankers. He also said that industries should make provision for the renewal of obsolete machinery, sighting his own business in which no machine is carried over 15 years.

LACONIA DISCHARGES NON-LOCAL WORKERS

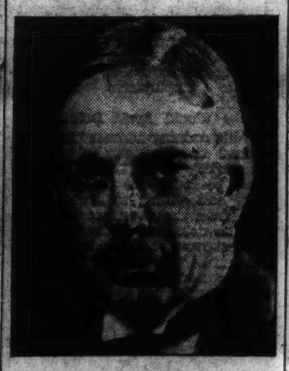
LACONIA, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—Protests of Laconia's unemployed men today resulted in the hiring of 50 of them for work on the laying of a gas main from Laconia to Franklin and the return to Boston of 50 laborers brought here for the job.

The gas line is to be laid by Boston contractors for the Public Service Company, and, according to Mayor Charles E. Carroll, the contract stipulated that local help would be employed. When the imported laborers went on the job, about 100 of Laconia's unemployed gathered at City Hall and made the successful protest.

STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children
By the Peacock You Shall Know It
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

YOU GET IT FIRST IN A STUDEBAKER

Do You Want to
Win Greater Success?
Have 100% Confidence?
Turn Your Ability Into Cash?


G. E. Marchand, Member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court and recognized as "America's foremost maker of successful men and women."

FREE LECTURE
The National University Society invites you to see and hear the only illustrated program of its kind in the world, on
"How to Achieve Quick Success in Life"
This program will be given free by G. E. Marchand, who, having succeeded in business, is now devoting 4 months of his time each year to help others succeed. He is a business coach with a great record of achievement. Out of his own experience he has developed a method for attaining success in life that actually works. He will reveal this method to those who *attend* his program at Carnegie Hall, New York City.
Come and See for Yourself
No theory. Real facts. With motion pictures, living models, and actual demonstrations on the stage, Mr. Marchand will give you ideas that you can exchange for a larger income, a better position and greater confidence in yourself.
Come and see for yourself this new scientific way to turn your ability into cash and become independent. No books nor correspondence.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, 8:15 p. m.
(SEPT. 16, 17, 18)
CARNEGIE HALL
57th Street at 7th Avenue, N.Y. City
This opportunity is given to you and sponsored by the National University Society

Many of the improvements you find in other cars were pioneered by Studebaker. Year after year Studebaker sets the pace and the industry sets its course thereby!
Seventeen cars have adopted Free Wheeling, but Studebaker is still the great original.
You couldn't get a low-priced quality Eight till Studebaker initiated large scale production.
Ball-bearing spring shackles, hydrostatic gasoline gauge, mineral wool muffler and carburetor silencer are today the adopted children of an industry, but they were born and christened in the Studebaker plant!
Why get these improvements second-hand? . . . why not get a Free Wheeling Studebaker?
Buy the car that sets the pace for all cars!
The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana
Studebaker
Builder of Champions

YOUNG MAN B I A YOUNG WOMAN
STUDY ADVERTISING
Newspapers all over America are full of soundly-based convictions that Advertising is on the verge of making phenomenal strides. Big as the business is, even now, the minute manufacturers see the slightest upward trend, Advertising Campaigns, bigger than ever before, will be set in motion to speed up business revival. Advertising's future was never brighter. All of these tremendously increased activities and expenditures will demand an army of trained men and women—young blood—COMERS.
Train NOW for this great uncrowded profession. Come to this Institute where you will get an intensely PRACTICAL training under Tutors fresh from big-league Advertising activities—men who have spent millions of dollars as Advertising practitioners. Not a "listening" course, but 90% PRACTICAL work. Not a course that scatters your mind over half a dozen different subjects, but an ALL-ADVERTISING course, graduation from which will arm you for a splendid position and worth-while salary, which we will help you secure.
DAY and EVENING school opens next Monday, Sept. 21. Capacity limited, classes rapidly filling. Visit our school, talk with our Principal. Parents welcome. Easy payments arranged. Office hours 10-4. Evenings till 8.
Call for Faculty Bulletin
BOSTON INSTITUTE OF ADVERTISING
711 BOYLSTON STREET (corner Exeter Street)
KENmore 8040

REFRESHES *as it cleans!*
Squibb Dental Cream is so refreshing to the taste that it is as delightful to use as it is thoroughly cleansing.
Squibb cleans not only the surfaces of the teeth, but penetrates into those numerous little crevices between the teeth and along that line where teeth meet gums. Squibb cleanses beyond the range of the tooth-brush where tiny food particles seek to hide.
Start using Squibb Dental Cream and know that you are thoroughly cleaning your teeth. Discover how pleasant, how refreshing it is to the mouth. You will enjoy Squibb Dental Cream each night and morning.
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. Printed in U. S. A.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

EASTERN GROUPS WANT RATE RISE PARTICULARIZED

Railroads Told General Percentage Boost Unfair

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Merchants in New York, Boston and New England generally have just filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission urging that instead of a straight 15 per cent freight rate increase, arbitrary amounts be added to all existing rates as a means of averting the disruption of rate relationships between various communities which compete in the New York market.

The brief was signed by the Merchants' Association of New York, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Traffic League. The plan is in line with the recommendation made by Mr. William H. Chandler, manager of the New York Merchants' Association traffic bureau, at the rate hearing in Portland, Maine, last month.

The three organizations are in accord that a rate increase of some sort is timely, and they do not object to higher freight rates which the commission may find necessary to sustain the credit of the railroads, but they add that "prices are not fixed on the basis of percentages but on the basis of dollars and cents, and any general percentage increase in rates has an adverse effect on competing markets except in those cases where the freight rates between such markets and the point of consumption are on an exact parity."

The brief holds that the disruption of freight relationships in 1920 caused a substantial diversion of import and export traffic from the North Atlantic to Gulf ports.

Mr. Chandler amplified the statement by showing that carriers handled in 1930 approximately 1,000,000,000 tons of revenue freight. To produce the $400,000,000 additional revenue needed, 40 cents could be added to the ton, or two cents per 100 pounds, he said.

This flat increase on each shipment would maintain the parity of rates as between various competing points whereas percentage increases would change the differential, he said. Markets are so sensitive to slight changes in freight rates that the merchants of New England and New York prefer that the increase be in flat amounts rather than on a horizontal percentage basis.

ALL ABOARD LINER COLOMBIA RESCUED

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 14 (AP)—A wireless message yesterday from the United Fruit Company passenger ship San Mateo said all of the more than 300 passengers and crew had been rescued from the Panama Mail liner Colombia, which went aground late Saturday at Point Tosco, Lower California, and which is reported to be breaking up during a heavy storm.

The Colombia, bound through the Panama Canal from New York for San Pedro, struggling northward against a cyclonic disturbance, the intensity of which had been increasing for several days, sent an S O S call shortly before 5 p. m., Saturday.

The San Mateo, southbound, and her sister fruit ship La Perla responded to the call. The San Mateo reported by wireless that she had picked the passengers and crew from lifeboats floating near the ship and subsequently transferred them to the La Perla, bound for San Pedro.

Buildings Open At Hunter College

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Students of Hunter College, whose only campus for 58 years was Central Park, are soon to have one near Jerome Park Reservoir. The new Hunter College Buildings—New York City's $10,000,000 gift to its women—will open officially on Sept. 18 to 750 students. The completed group of nine buildings, built in the modified Gothic style, on a 41-acre tract, will be centered on a huge quadrangle and connected by a magnificent stone arcade with walks on three levels. The entire campus will be surrounded by a wrought-iron fence contributed by the Hunter alumnæ.

The first instruction unit, which will open this week, has seven offices and 40 classrooms. The second unit contains the social hall, with students' private club rooms; a little theater seating 350, a cafeteria, publications offices, reception rooms and a power plant. The administration building—the third unit—will hold 141 classrooms, an auditorium seating 2500, laboratories, offices and a library. It will be completed during the coming term and will cost about $5,000,000. The fourth unit will consist of gymnasium buildings, which, it was said, will be the most modern in the world.

An enormous stadium, 18 tennis courts, which can be flooded for skating in winter, and a large swimming pool are a part of the gift granted by the city to the girls.

RELIGIOUS BANS IN YUCATAN ENFORCED

MERIDA, Yucatan, Sept. 14 (By U. P.)—Yucatan's new religious law limiting the total number of priests in the state to nine was strictly enforced Saturday. Only the Cathedral and Santiago church were open here.

The anti-religious movement has reached such a height that the names of bus lines such as San Juan (St. John) and San Cristobal (St. Christopher) have been changed. Roman Catholic priests will be permitted to remain within the state, it was understood, providing not more than nine perform religious functions at one time.

DO-X BEING OVERHAULED

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The giant flying boat DO-X rested on dry land today for the first time since her arrival in this country from Europe. She was hauled ashore at North Beach airport and her 12 motors removed for overhauling. During repairs the ship will be open to the public and the admission receipts will be divided between the American and German Red Cross organizations.

A Glory to King Solomon

MASONIC TEMPLE, DETROIT

DETROIT GREETS HIGH MASONS OF SCOTTISH RITE

Number of Active Members of Supreme Council May Be Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14—Scottish Rite Masons, assembled here for the one hundred and nineteenth Convocation of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, opened their first formal session in Masonic Temple today.

More than 1200 of the 1750 Thirty-thirds in the jurisdiction are present, finding renewed inspiration for the work ahead in the services conducted Sunday morning in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Warren Lincoln Rogers 33°, Bishop of Ohio. The enduring fundamentals of Masonry, as they have stood throughout the centuries, were rededicated in the Cleveland prelate's address.

Since early Saturday, with the arrival here of Mr. Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Most Puissant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, there have been conferences and committee meetings, some of them lasting far into the night, indicating the seriousness of the work ahead.

There had been discussion of a movement to reduce gradually, by not filling vacancies, the number of active members of the Supreme Council, from 44 to 33, the original number set for membership of the Council, but it was given out at the headquarters of Mr. Abbott, at the Statler Hotel yesterday, that this reduction would not take place. In fact, it was stated that the number is more likely to be increased. Tomorrow the Supreme Council will open in full ceremonial form, at which time there will be an address by the Grand Commander. The Council will convene in the fourteenth Degree, so that all Scottish Rite Masons may attend.

As at all Scottish Rite meetings of this nature, keen interest is taken in the announcement of 33° Masons chosen for election the following year to honorary membership in the Supreme Council. Masons have been selected for this honor, as having accomplished outstanding service, but the names will not be made known until Thursday, when they will be announced by Mr. Frederick B. Stevens of Detroit, Puissant Grand Lieutenant-Commander, who is also in charge of the general arrangements for this convocation.

Leaders in Scottish Rite Masonry are here from Canada, Cuba, Mexico and South America. Among the prominent men of the Northern Jurisdiction, which comprises 15 states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River and 60 consistories of as many cities, are Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois and Mr. Harry C. Walker, Grand Minister of State of the Jurisdiction, and Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

It has been 21 years since the Supreme Body met in Detroit. Since that time the fraternity here has reached a total membership of more than 60,000, and has erected what is said to be one of the finest Masonic Temples in the world. Detroit Consistory, which is the Scottish Rite body serving Detroit and surrounding cities, has 10,000 members.

FARMERS AND BUYERS SEEK CLOSER CONTACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 14—In accordance with a resolution adopted at its annual convention, an Agricultural Committee has been appointed by Mr. George H. Cain of Syracuse, president of the New York Affiliated Exchange Clubs. This committee will have as its first duty the compiling of a list of speakers on various agricultural subjects who will visit city organizations and tell of the close connection between the farmers and the consumers in the city.

It is held that from 30 to 40 per cent of the retail trade in these large cities of upstate New York comes from the agricultural territory adjacent to these communities. When farm prices are low and the purchasing power of the farmer is reduced, there is a direct effect upon the retail sales in the cities.

TWINS WIN TUITIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—The annual Pennsylvania Railroad scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania had to be twins this year.

Misses Mary and Alice Thayer, twin daughters of Mr. Edwin A. Thayer, railroad clerk, had identical scholastic records, and were both given the four-year gift made by the freight traffic department of the Railroad Women's Division for War Relief. The twins will study for teaching careers.

GIRL WINS NEW YORK SPELLING CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14—Miss Miriam M. Woodhull, aged 14, of Riverside, Long Island, is the champion speller in New York State, according to judges at the New York State Fair, she having won first place in the spelling bee last week.

Miss Woodhull, who represented Suffolk County, won by spelling down 49 county champions. She missed a perfect mark by misspelling "benefited" in the final test, but won the title of the State and $50, as well as some local trophies.

CONGRESSIONAL LISTINGS CAUSE LEGAL SCRUTINY

Ruling on Several Points Needed to Make Legislators' Seats Secure

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Declaring that the proprietorship of several seats in Congress may be questioned, bringing the matter before the United States Supreme Court, the American Legislators' Association, in the current issue of State Government, shows that congressional reapportionment has brought to light several vital legal points which have never been settled.

Mr. Abbott Low Moffat, member of the New York State Assembly, using his own State as an example, points out that the matter of reapportionment has brought up the need for an interpretation of the word "legislature." The Constitution of the United States, he points out, provides that the "times, places, and manner of holding elections of senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature."

New York Republicans, because they wished to accomplish a redistricting without reaching a deadlock with a Democratic Administration, put it through in the Legislature by a concurrent resolution of the two houses, instead of a bill requiring the approval of the Governor. This, they hold, complies with the constitutional use of the word "legislature."

"The Democrats contend that any redistricting must be by law, carrying the signature of the Governor, or passed by a two-thirds majority over the Governor's veto," Mr. Moffat adds, "and it is expected that a test case will shortly be brought in the courts to determine the validity of the concurrent resolution."

It is not only such states as New York, where the number of representatives has been increased, but those whose representation has remained the same as well, Mr. Moffat believes, which will be confronted with problems.

"A study of reapportionment history would indicate," he says, "that there is at least a possibility that even in those states where the representation allotted under the new apportionment is the same, a redistricting, or at least a confirmation of the existing lines, is legally necessary.

Eskimo Hunters and Tiny Igloos Form King and Castle Chess Pieces

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—When Chief John of the King Islanders wrote to his Chicago friend, Mr. John Borden, capitalist and explorer, and told him that the depression had hit Alaska, and skins weren't going so well, Mr. Borden suggested that Chief John and his people turn their attention to making ivory chess men. Several years ago, he told a Monitor correspondent, he had read in an article in "Asia" that the Amtorg Trading Corporation had exhibited a set of chess men in New York, made in Siberia, using local figures as models. Mr. Borden said he thought the King Islanders could do just the same thing, so he sent them careful instructions.

All last winter he did not hear from Chief John, because King Island is cut off from communication from October until July. But not so long ago came a letter, postmarked Nome, telling him that not one, but three sets of chess men were on the way to Chicago. Immediately they came, Mr. Borden started to find customers for them.

Each little piece is carefully carved from walrus tusk, and, according to Mr. Borden, the set is utterly different from any he has ever seen. The king pieces are Eskimo hunters, the queen pieces are Eskimo women with papooses on their backs, the castle pieces are tiny igloos, and so on. Each set is packed in a neatly made wooden box, also the work of the King Islanders.

Mr. Borden says that even if he has not started the Islanders on the road to fame and fortune, he has some satisfaction in feeling he has shown them how to use their time to better advantage, because many of the little trinkets they used to carve had little value.

The two men met in 1927, when Mr. and Mrs. Borden visited Nome on an expedition for Field Museum, and some of Chief John's men went along as guides up into the arctic.

GERMAN PRINCE PASSES ON

FLATOW, Ger., Sept. 14 (AP)—Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, the former Kaiser's cousin, passed on here today. Since the World War he had lived most of the time in Switzerland. Recently his extensive collection of objets d'art, including a flute once owned by Frederick the Great, was sold at auction.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO BE HELPED IN REGAINING FEET

British Officials Assure Colony of Aid in Balancing of Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Arrangements have been made for working out a plan to enable Newfoundland to balance its budget, according to Sir Richard Squires, Premier and Minister of Justice of the colony, who arrived here from England on the Berengaria of the Cunard Line yesterday. Sir Richard said that as a result of his conferences with the British Government, Sir Percy Thompson, deputy chairman of inland revenue of Great Britain, and an expert from the estimate and control department would give their services in working out a reconstruction program of the finances of the Crown Colony.

"On June 1 we had a deficit equivalent to nearly $2,000,000 due to the falling off of the imports caused by the general world depression," Sir Richard said. "This will be met with a proper reorganization. We shall also have the aid of a third expert in handling this work, Mr. Richard J Magor, a prominent business executive of Montreal, who will advise the ministry on commercial activities, shipping, railroads, post offices, and so forth—and the other two will give expert advice on the fiscal or governmental program."

Sir Richard added that the reorganization it was noped "would lay the foundation stone for the development of Newfoundland as a dominion of the British Empire from the viewpoint of finance and commerce."

The Premier said he had been in no negotiations for the sale of Labrador since he had left Newfoundland for England and that he had no appointments with New York bankers. Economies effected in Newfoundland so far, he said, include a 25 per cent reduction in government salaries and a 10 per cent cut in the civil service lists and commercial departments.

SHAKESPEARE PLAY DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14—Complying with a demand that Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" be eliminated from the required reading in the public schools, the Board of Education here has dropped that play from its list.

Wanamaker's Has Sold

155,000 of These Bath Towels

for 50c to 65c

NOW .. we can offer them at 39c

6 for $2.25 (24x45 inches)

Extra-thick, extra-firm, extra-sturdy—because extra-built
FRESH . . . FLUFFY . . . FLAWLESS
Borders of Blue . . . Green . . . Gold . . . Orchid . . . Rose

Buy 6 for boarding school needs
Buy a dozen for home needs
Buy a dozen dozen for institution needs

Also
Famous Bath Towels
4 for $1
The biggest seller at Wanamaker's—the towel other stores have tried to copy. Size 24x46 inches.
Borders of blue, green, gold, pink, orchid.

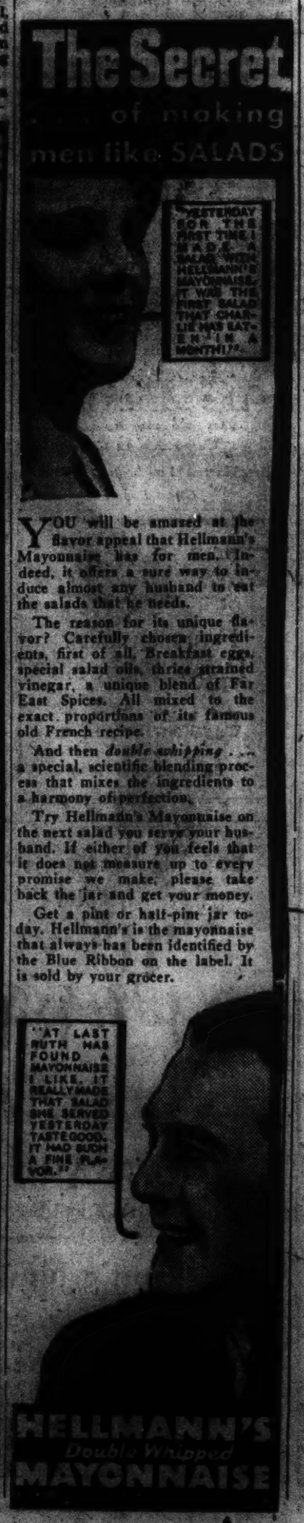
Also
Linen Dish Towels, 21c
5 for $1
Hemmed, ready for use. Finished size 17x33 inches. We have sold thousands of dozens at this price.
Borders of green, gold, blue or cherry.

New York—*Call STuyvesant 9-4700*

From Westchester—*Call Nepperhan 7200*
From Central Long Island—*Call Freeport 7200*
From Staten Island—*Call Gibraltar 7-7200*
From Newark and South New Jersey—*Call Humboldt 2-7200*
From Hackensack and Northern New Jersey—*Call Hackensack 3-1400*

WANAMAKER'S—THOROUGHFARE AND STREET FLOOR, NORTH BLDG.

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway


The Secret
of making
men like SALADS
"YESTERDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME I MADE A SALAD WITH HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE. IT WAS THE FIRST SALAD THAT CHARLIE HAS EATEN IN A MONTH!!"
"AT LAST RUTH HAS FOUND A MAYONNAISE I LIKE. IT REALLY MADE THAT SALAD BOWL SERVED YESTERDAY TASTE GOOD. IT HAD SUCH A FINE FLAVOR."
HELLMANN'S
Double Whipped
MAYONNAISE

YOU will be amazed at the flavor appeal that Hellmann's Mayonnaise has for men. Indeed, it offers a sure way to induce almost any husband to eat the salads that he needs.

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, a unique blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special, scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label. It is sold by your grocer.

INTERVIEWS WITH NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS—*No. 1*

THE TELEPHONE AS A FACTOR IN LOW SALES COST

"By a Boston Wholesale Druggist" as told to a representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

WE HAVE 18 salesmen who call on a list of about 2400 retail druggists every two weeks. Between visits, telephone sales specialists call twice a week or oftener from branch offices which we maintain for telephone sales work only. ¶ In order to give good service to customers we make frequent calls, even though the size of the orders may warrant a salesman's visit only about twice a month. A competing salesman who called in the meantime might pick up orders on items which the druggist does not stock in quantities. Frequent telephone calls get these orders, and at the same time keep sales costs low enough to show a profit on small orders.

*McKESSON-EASTERN DRUG CO. INC., BOSTON

MANY sales executives are endeavoring to boost volume by holding small accounts. To do this, and at the same time to minimize costs, requires frequent contacts, each quick, inexpensive, personal. The telephone meets these requirements. ¶ From the experience of many thousands of customers, the Telephone Company has compiled valuable information which shows how leading concerns make telephone service an efficient, economical auxiliary. A sales specialist will show you plans for building sales without increasing sales cost. ¶ He will demonstrate equipment to speed up orders and other business routines. Ask for his services today by calling any Telephone Business Office.

Every business subscriber in New England is listed in the New England Business Telephone Directory, just distributed. Listings are arranged by states, and by business or profession. You'll locate prospects there.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

DISTRIBUTION IDEAS HEARD AT CONFERENCE

Delegates From All Over Country Open Sessions in Boston

"Greater efficiency in operation and a more thorough understanding of the consumer and his needs, were the outstanding thoughts expressed by speakers at the third annual Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, that opened today at the University Club. Constructive ideas and consideration of economic trends, rather than internal operation, occupied the attention of more than 300 delegates from all parts of the nation.

The three-day conference, annually sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in coöperation with Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, some 20 odd educational institutions all over the country, Chambers of Commerce and civic and trade groups, is known as the "Williamstown of Trade Problems."

Efficient Distribution Needed

Emphasis has been placed on production for years, it was brought out, but efficient distribution is equally important. A wealth of goods is lying idle now because of lack of development of methods of distributing goods, it was shown. Mr. Sidney S. Conrad, president of the Retail Trade Board and general chairman, opened the conference, with Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, presiding for the morning session.

Mr. D. F. Kelly, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, outlining major problems in retail distribution, spoke at some length on textile standards. "A large part of retail promotion of textile merchandise is unsound because of its failure in most instances to offer goods on any terms other than comparative price values," he said. "If manufacturers and retailers, through a working committee, would coöperate in estimating the season's needs of textiles, much money could be saved and prices stabilized."

Conflicting Channels

The manufacturer is today beset with conflicting channels of distribution in the sale of his goods. The more staple the article, but individualized by the manufacturer through extensive advertising, the more the chain system is compelled to recognize the public in its demand for this article, said Mr. Herbert W. Hess, head of the merchandising department of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He discussed the relation of mail order and chain store systems to manufacture.

The supreme problem of manufacturers, which only trade institutes can finally solve, he said, necessitates bringing about such a relationship of price policies that both mail order and chain systems and independents will be forced to make a satisfactory profit. If this cannot be done the quality characteristics of the article itself must alone determine which system can be best employed, or possibly both.

Chain stores as a business face the development of a proper relationship to the public that will clarify their position as a national entity and place them in the same class as public utilities and railroads, said Mr. Luigi Criscuolo, New York economist, at the morning session.

"The chain store business is big business and should properly have a much more important sphere to occupy during the next decade than ever before," he said. "The chains which have felt that their existence implied that the independent merchant should be wiped out should revise that idea very materially.

"A big problem which retail business has to face in the next 10 years is that of securing senior executives who are broad-gauged enough to consider the retail business not from the point of view of New York, or Boston, or Chicago, or the United States, but from the international point of view. The directing heads of great chain store companies of the future will be executives who can think on a world-wide basis instead of on a provincial basis.

"The kind of man that will run the superchain of the future is the man who will have enough information at hand on an international basis to tell him that the price level is going to change, that inventories ought to be liquidated, that purchases should be on a hand-to-mouth basis for a certain length of time. By so doing his company won't have to take millions of dollars of inventory losses in one year simply because his subordinates were not attending to business and had a large amount of merchandise or were tied up with long term contracts which could not be repudiated."

Chain Store Discussion

Selling merchandise without a profit was sharply condemned as an unsound economic practice by Mr. W. T. Grant, chairman of the board, W. T. Grant Company. He submitted a resolution which was unanimously adopted to the effect that "it be the sense of this meeting that it is not fair practice to deliberately initiate the selling of merchandise without profit in order to undersell competition." This resolution does not include as unfair practice the disposal of merchandise at a loss which a merchant deems as undesirable merchandise for him to continue in stock, nor does it preclude a merchant from meeting unprofitable prices initiated by a competitor.

Mr. Richard Mitten, president of Jordan Marsh Company, of Boston, presided at the luncheon session at which Mr. Amos Parrish, of New York, head of the company of that name, spoke on "What the Customer Wants and Gets Today."

Visualising the future grocery store as a food store, beautiful even as the household kitchen has been beautified and expanded to include luncheon and soda fountain service, where only nationally advertised foods, "in which women deservedly have confidence," are sold, Mr. Sidney Rabinovitz, chairman of the board of the Economy Grocery Stores Corporation, addressed the conference on the subject, "Trends and Problems of the Grocery Field."

"Our progress in our business depends, to a great extent, on a more constant flow of information between chain stores," he said. "It should not hurt us to live in a world of cleaner competition if the doings of Germany influence the welfare of the United States, certainly the doings of one chain store company influence the welfare of another. Bidding against one another for stores by chain companies is a bad practice. Let us not sow too many seeds of indiscretion. The seeds of haste and avarice of today grow into the weeds of misfortune of tomorrow."

Mr. Rabinovitz advocated more attention to personnel of stores, particularly in hiring the right men at the start rather than attempting to train those who are selecetd without judgment as to ability to sell food.

Naval Holiday Is Thought Far From Adoption

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — Informed capital circles do not believe the Borah five-year naval holiday plan to aid world recovery offers much hope of immediate international adoption. They do believe, however, that it presages the hardest kind of fight in the coming session of Congress against a big navy construction program.

The Borah proposal was transmitted from the Senator's home in Idaho and urged a moratorium on the "terrific taxes" due to warship construction as a first step toward reducing the existing armament burden of $5,000,000,000 of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy.

President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, returned today from the Rapidan camp, where it is understood the question of armaments was discussed. Conversations, however, for the most part dealt with the coming international conference, it is understood.

The Navy Department also today issued comparative statistics of the relative sizes of the navies of the big powers by categories. A study of these emphasizes how far the United States has to go to build up to the requirements permitted by treaty, prior to 1936. The Navy Department, it is understood, is planning to ask Congress for $145,000,000 at the coming session for battleship modernization and new construction as a step toward building up to the London naval treaty.

The Navy has virtually given up hopes of attaining treaty strength by the time the pact expires, but its officers still hope to achieve the minimum programs recently suggested by the Navy League, which calls for the expenditure of $727,276,250 by Jan. 1, 1937.

Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.), of Virginia, ranking minority member of the naval committee, was skeptical of the Borah plan.

"Wait until the Senate meets and let him develop his idea further," said Senator Swanson.

Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, and majority leader, saw in the land armament situation in Europe an obstacle to naval disarmament.

"I am in favor of the reduction of armaments by this country just as rapidly as other nations will disarm," said Senator Watson. "If nothing comes of the disarmament conference then I am in favor of building our navy up to treaty limits."

Faraday Placed Natural Science And Religion in Fields Apart

Savant Who Devoted Career to Phenomena of Chemistry and Electricity Rose to Greatness by Imaginative Powers

By E. WORSLEY ASHCROFT
Author of "Faraday," Member of the Editorial Staff of World Power.

London

ON FRIDAY evenings, during the winter months of the middle of the last century, London society used to go in large numbers to lectures at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street. The lectures were on electricity and magnetism, light and gravity, chemical phenomena and other difficult subjects, and they lasted sometimes for two hours. Nor were the lectures always very easy to understand! Nor was London society particularly versed in these subjects!

But it happened that the lecturer was a man of great genius and, furthermore, a man who had the power of living intensely in the moment, in everything he said and did and who, as he talked to his audience of the subjects to which his career had been devoted, spoke of natural science not as a useful series of tricks man has learned to make out of natural phenomena, but as a means of understanding the will and the purposes of the creator.

A Swiss natural scientist who was a friend of Michael Faraday, this lecturer, wrote about him "He exerted an actual fascination upon his auditors and when, after having initiated them into the mysteries of science, he terminated his lecture, as he was in the habit of doing, by rising into regions far above matter, space and time, the emotion which he experienced did not fail to communicate itself to those who listened to him and their enthusiasm had no longer any bounds."

Ignored Current Affairs

Faraday had started these lectures when he became director of the laboratory of the Royal Institution in 1825. He continued them to a year or so before his passing in 1867. It was a man of mature years that London knew and acclaimed. He had a short, gray beard; his eyes were deep set, piercing and animated; his voice penetrating and musical. The natural charm and grace of his whole person was not usually associated with a savant; even less with a man who in his youth had been an errand boy and who had to work very hard and who shunned all company but that of his family and fellow natural scientists.

He lived quite apart, too, from current affairs. He kept many notes and diaries, but they do not contain a single reference to political or social events. He was past 20 when Waterloo was fought, in 1832 the Reform Bill was passed, then there was the Crimean War, the Cobbett trial, the publication of the "Origin of Species," and the American Civil War in the early sixties, but not a word of these things in his journal nor in his conversation.

Oh, Mr. Faraday, simple Mr. Faraday
Did you of enlightenment consider this an age?
Bless your simplicity, deep in electricity
But in social matters, unsophisticated sage,

wrote Punch of him.

Devoted to His Calling

It was not that he had what is called a "one-track mind"; on the contrary, he was highly imaginative. But he was a man devoted to an absorbing task, fond of friends and amusement but not of argument; a lover of poetry and music and of traveling. But when he traveled he went to see mountains and waterfalls and when he stopped in Paris it was to see his friend, Arago, at the Observatory; Dumas, the director of the Jardin des Plantes, or M. Laponte, who made optical glass for the French and English lighthouses. The gossip of capitals, revolutions, wars and rumors of war interested him not at all.

Faraday was the son of a blacksmith who settled in London from Yorkshire in 1787. He was born in 1791 during hard times for his family. He worked as an errand boy for a bookseller, Georges Riebau, then became an apprentice to his master. In Riebau's shop he educated himself and at the age of 18 knew a great deal about chemistry and electricity, subjects which did not seem to have the importance and the bearing on everyday affairs they do now. His enthusiasm won him a place at the Royal Institution as assistant to Sir Humphrey Davy, a brilliant and versatile natural philosopher, who made a great series of chemical decomposition experiments.

Davy and Faraday traveled in Europe together and it was during this voyage that Davy made some of his most important discoveries.

Joined the Sandemanians

In 1821 Faraday married Sarah Barnard, the daughter of a silversmith. There exists a little note in Faraday's handwriting: "On 12th June 1821 he married, an event which more than any other contributed to his earthly happiness and healthful state of mind. The union has continued for twenty-eight years and has in no way changed except for the depth and strength of its character."

Both Faraday and his wife belonged to the Sandemanians, a religious community modeled on the early Christian communities. The most remarkable characteristic of the Sandemanians was the charity they practiced toward each other, according to a literal interpretation of Christianity. Faraday remained an active member of this sect.

His attitude to religion was quite separate from his attitude to natural science. He was well aware of this and expressed it in noble and eloquent phrases in a lecture before the Prince Consort.

"Let no one suppose for a moment that the self-education I am about to commend, in respect of the things of this life, extends to any consideration of the hope set before us, as if by reasoning man could find out God.

Willing to Bear Reproach

"It would be improper here to enter upon this subject furthur than claim an absolute distinction between religious and ordinary belief. I shall be reproached with the weakness of refusing to apply those mental operations which I think good in respect of high things to the very Highest. I am content to bear the reproach."

He was imaginative enough to see that his activities as a natural scientist led him into a way of thinking that the simplicity of his heart could not follow. By virtue of that same simplicity, he could acknowledge this and in so acknowledging, clear his thinking of the clouds that division brings.

Before 1831, Faraday had made his name as a chemist. He had, among other things, discovered benzol and done important work on chlorine. From 1825, however, he had been increasingly occupied with electromagnetism, and in 1831 he made the discovery of electromagnetic induction. This discovery, in which a current of electricity is induced in a coil of wire by means of the movements of a magnet, is the same by which electricity is generated today in the modern super power station.

For the next 10 years Faraday worked vigorously, and in 1840 he had made practically all the fundamental discoveries that are at the basis of modern generation and transmission of electricity. He defined the passage of electricity through matter and space, he explained the mysterious phenomena of the electrochemical battery, and, in the course of his speculations, he hit upon the doctrine of the conservation of energy.

In 1841 he was forced to rest. He came back to his work refreshed, and in 1845 he worked on light and magnetism. His experiments here are as important as his work on electromagnetic induction, for it was from this period of his work that Maxwell and Hertz drew their inspiration for the discovery of electromagnetic waves.

He discovered that strange condition of matter known as diamagnetism, and experimented on crystals, powders, acids, oils, and organic bodies, such as wax, wood, beef, blood, apples and bread, placing them in the field of a magnet. "If a man could be suspended with sufficient delicacy, . . . and placed in the magnetic field, he would point equatorially, for all the substance of which he is formed, including the blood, possesses this property." He was so excited during this period of his work that he didn't even go to the Royal Society, where his papers were read.

A Practical Experimenter

The great characteristic of Faraday's thought was that into the domain of electromagnetism he brought clear visualization. The strength of his imagination permitted this and where others grappled with mathematical equations to explain magnetic action as action at a distance transmitted instantaneously, Faraday saw the lines of electric force sweeping and curving through empty space.

At the basis of his conceptions was the belief in a single cause of all forms of physical action—heat, light, magnetism and electricity. The whole course of theoretical physics from his time to the days of Einstein and Millikan is the justification of this belief.

Practical experimenter and hard worker, going to his laboratory each day as to an office, it is on account of his vision and imagination that Faraday is one of the greatest names in the history of mankind. ". . . So it must always be," wrote Tyndall, "the great experimentalist must ever be the habitual theorist. . . . Faraday was more than a philosopher, he was a prophet, and often wrought by an inspiration to be understood by sympathy alone."

Lindberghs Visit Osaka and Kyoto

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 14 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were sightseeing in and around this industrial city today, continuing their aerial vacation which started more than a month ago in New York.

They arrived here yesterday after a three-hour flight from Kasumigaura Airport, near Tokyo. They had visited in Tokyo for two weeks. On the flight to this city they were guided by a plane of the Japan Air Transport Company at Colonel Lindbergh's request. The Colonel sought the service of a guide plane to avoid the possibility of flying over fortified areas.

After formalities at the Kitsugawa Airport here, the Lindberghs called on Governor Shibata and Mayor Seki. Then they drove about the city and later motored to Kyoto.

From here the Lindberghs will proceed to Nagasaki, Shimonoseki and Fukuoka, before hopping for Nanking, capital of China. How soon they will be able to continue the flight from here depends on weather conditions. Storm warnings flew on various parts of the Japanese Empire late yesterday.

'NO DOLE,' SAYS LEGION HEAD IN DEFINING PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

maintained by industry itself. Any measures which would mean added taxation were opposed by the Chamber of Commerce head, who said that the present tax burden is "almost unbearable."

Mr. Alpine told the conference that he is finding that there are lots of jobs. "We are finding them every day and every hour, and we are going to continue," he declared. Twenty-three employment offices are now devoting their whole time to the task of finding jobs for veterans, he told the conference.

The Rev. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, advocated state programs of work relief which, he said, would equalize the relief burdens of communities. Local public relief, he said, has about reached its limit as the taxes which would provide for it are based to a large extent on real property. He expressed the view that local private relief, however, has been only one-half organized yet.

A nation-wide grade crossing program was provided by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R.) of Minnesota, who pointed out that it would increase safety as well as provide employment. The unemployment problem, he declared, is a permanent one, as approximately 6,000,000 men have been thrown out of work by machines and mergers.

Mr. James Morris, Attorney-General of North Dakota, asked that the Legion initiate a program to keep the unemployed in their own local communities instead of allowing them to flock to the cities.

Mr. Alvan Reis, representing Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, proposed that the Legion advocate the Wagner bill providing for federal aid for state employment agencies, a national forestry program, a $10,006,000,000 public works program for the construction of roads and bridges, the raising of the age limit for child labor, a reduction in the age limit for old age pensions and local public employment programs.

Mr. Hoover Represented

Mr. Fred C. Croxton, assistant director of the President's organization, was present at the opening conference as representative of Mr. Hoover.

Plans to guarantee employment to workers in order to encourage them to spend their wages were backed by officials of the American Federation of Labor, who, with representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, were present. The monthly survey of business issued by the American Federation of Labor estimated workers were hoarding from $600,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 through apprehension that they might lose their jobs.

"If the 30,000,000 wage earners who probably will be employed from November through March were sure of their jobs from October on," the review said, "we estimate that at least $300,000,000 could be released for purchases and workers could undertake installment purchases amounting to about $700,000,000 more, making a total increase in buying of $1,000,000,000."

Four Groups Set Up

Mr. Wadsworth's appointment followed a previous announcement that three units were believed sufficient for next winter's work and that the job of coöperating with national relief groups would be assigned to Mr. Owen D. Young's committee on mobilization of relief resources. Today's announcement means, however, that four groups already have been set up.

The latest committee will be made up of 22 members of the advisory committee of the President's organization, many of whom are prominent in national organizations. The committee's function, it was said, "will be to undertake mobilization of national organizations and their memberships, so that they may render the most effective aid in relief of distress this winter, due to unemployment."

An appeal for church unity in the national task of relief was also issued today by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, head of the Allied Crusaders, through the agency of the Christian Herald, of which Dr. Poling is editor. Organized religion, he declared, must help to meet the crisis of providing alms and jobs to the unemployed, and must attack the broader problem of unemployment and poverty when the winter has passed, on the ground that America can no longer continue "half feast and half famine."

Nonpartisan Relief Work Urged by Macy

Special from Monitor Bureau

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14—An appeal to Democrats of New York to forgo all partisanship and join with the Republicans in the State's move for adequate relief measures was voiced by Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State Chairman, in an address here Saturday night.

Speaking on the eve of the state primaries, Mr. Macy also urged a vide voter participation this November to insure proper officials to carry forward the citizens' battle against "incompetency and corruption in public office and against the sinister alliance between racketeers and corrupt public officials." He urged that the Republican majority be returned to the Legislature, declaring the Democratic minority to be entirely under the influence of the Tammany system and pledged to obstruct all reform measures.

At the same time Mr. Macy renewed his call upon Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for an investigation of the State Banking Department as directed by the Governor's appointee, Joseph A. Broderick.

Mr. Macy declared that the times called for men to put the interests of the people above all considerations of party politics and held that Republican support of the $30,000,000 Democratic emergency relief program by Governor Roosevelt upon which enabling legislation is expected next week was a recognition by the majority that the measures offered were "honest efforts to cure such ills as surround us today."

MURRAY BOOSTED FOR PRESIDENCY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A Murray-for-President Club has been set up here to bring forward Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma, called by his constituents "Alfalfa Bill," as the Democratic national standard bearer in 1932. Its sponsor is Mrs. Anna Kennedy Boseman, long active in women's Democratic affairs, who announced today an initial membership in the Murray Club of 200.

Mrs. Bozeman is a member of the Women's National Democratic Club and the Women's Democratic Club, and has lived in New York eight years. She came here from Charleston, S. C. Her campaign for Governor Murray was based, she said, on the belief that he had a strong appeal for the Democratic masses everywhere in the country and particularly in the West and South.

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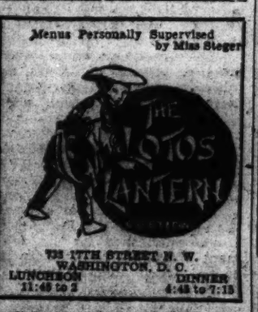

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Dine in Comfort at Collier's
Continuous flow of clean, dried, cool air.
4-Course Dinner Every Evening, 5-7:30 75c
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Luncheon (Self or table service) 11:45 to 2
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Regularly $15. Each suit has two pairs of knickers. Fall shades in gray, tan and brown mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.
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Made by the makers of Worsted-tex Suits and Knit-tex topcoats. Finest $25 suit we have seen in years. Exclusive fabrics, not duplicated in any other $25. Skilled tailoring . . . new art to styling. See this new suit now.
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. . . When We Offer Half a Million Dollars' Worth of New Fall Merchandise at Far Less Than the Season's Planned Regular Prices!
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10th, 11th, F and G Street, Washington, D. C.
Men's New Fall Hats
In the Leading Shapes and Shades $3.50
This group, at a new low price we are introducing for the first time this season, contains all-fur felts of a standard quality that will give excellent service.
THE MEN'S STORE, SECOND FLOOR

PLANS FOR BEER LEGALIZATION HELD UNSOUND

Anti-Saloon League Head Challenges Wets to Show Benefits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Legalization of beer as a so-called "remedy" for depression would be as sensible as setting fire to the national forests, "to create work for fire fighters," Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, declared, in a statement here. It was the first formal reply made to recent revival of the talk of legalizing beer, heard in wet political circles, and indorsed by Representative James M. Beck (R.), of Pennsylvania, and others.

"Plans to legalize beer recently advocated by well known wets are absolutely unsound," Dr. McBride declared in a stinging statement. "National economic difficulties cannot be drowned in alcohol any more than individual financial troubles," Dr. McBride warned, adding, "Reopening the breweries to provide jobs would neither help farmers nor laborers, but would greatly decrease purchases of farm products and other commodities."

Dr. McBride's statement, by a coincidence, was circulated the same day in which Mahatma Gandhi's radio address, carried over a nation-wide network, stressed from an international angle the fight being made in India to extirpate the unfortunate effect of the drink and drug trade. The "Give us beer" fight is also expected to be featured once more among certain section of the American Bar Association annual meeting, which convenes this week in Atlantic City.

Up to the present, proposals heard advocated in some of the American Federation of Labor and American Legion groups, urging beer on "economic" grounds have not been dignified by a reply from any major dry organization. Dr. McBride did what is considered in prohibition circles an extremely competent job in demolishing the arguments.

Beer manufacture, he charged, would reduce farm prices and throw out of work many more men than the comparatively small number who might get jobs making and distributing beer.

"Millions spent for beer," he said, "would be diverted from retail trade and hurt every legitimate business from the bootblack to the banker.

"We challenge advocates of beer to point to a single country in which the use of liquor has relieved economic depression. Germany with plenty of beer needed a debt moratorium; England, with unlimited ale, has the dole; and Canada, under government sale, has more unemployment to population than the United States.

"Far from relieving economic depression any liquor plan would intensify the hardships of these hard times. It would bring down on the nation a period of poverty and distress infinitely more severe than anything thus far experienced in the period of depression.

"The Anti-Saloon League will resist to the utmost any effort to inflict beer upon the nation now. Now, more than ever, we need the economic strength of sobriety rather than the economic burden of beer.

"The preposterous recommendation of beer as a cure for the nation's economic ills, reveals the utter absence of sound arguments in support of the wet program."

Coupled with this statement was one from Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, pointing out agitation now current in Germany against use of intoxicants by motor drivers. Alcohol and gasoline do not mix, Dr. Cherrington argued.

Beauty and Utility Mingle Closely in Buenos Aires

Upper left, De Cou from Ewing Galloway. Lower left, C. E. M. Newman from Publishers' Photo Service. Lower right, Acme P. & A.

HAS SOMEWHAT OF A EUROPEAN FLAVOR

Upper Row, Left to Right—The National Capitol of Argentina at Buenos Aires Resembles the Capitol of the United States at Washington. In the Beautiful Tree-Shaded Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires Has a Boulevard in the Midst of Its Business District. Bottom Row, Left to Right—The Row of Great Grain Elevators Along the Water Front of the Harbor of Buenos Aires Bears Ample Testimony of the Great Grain-Growing Business of Argentina. The American Embassy at the Argentinian Capital.

SIX STATES ADD ANTIVIVISECTION UNITS IN YEAR

Understanding Built by Legislative and Press Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Organization of new antivivisection societies in six states and increased publicity are among signs of progress in the national movement last year, reported in the second annual statement of the society.

The new state societies are those of Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Alabama, and Virginia. They bring the total of state societies up to 36, half of which were established under the leadership of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, which began to function two years ago.

Newspaper publicity tripled last year as compared with the year before, stated Mr. C. E. Richard, managing director.

"Newspaper editors have been quick to sense the growing interest in the movement," commented the director. "Their subsequent editorial comments have obtained for the cause more serious attention of the public and officialdom."

This effect was seen, Mr. Richard declared, in legislative campaigns in North Dakota and Illinois. North Dakota succeeded for the first time in the history of the movement in getting a dog-exemption bill to the floor of the Senate, the annual report stated.

The society indorses legislative campaigns, whatever their outcome, because, according to its statement, "they carry in their wake a tremendous amount of publicity for and against the cause, and are the best levers with which to upset public indifference."

Coming Election in Argentina Marks Way to Rehabilitation

(Continued from Page 1)

was extending to South America. Labor troubles over wages were cropping up in the larger cities and the gold peso dropped to about 30 cents, American money. Exports declined and imports increased. Serious droughts hit the interior. For all these calamities President Irigoyen was blamed. Former enthusiastic supporters shook their heads and the people began to accuse him of hindering economic progress and national development.

People Not Satisfied

The administration, however, has not been without some achievement. Air mail service had been started with Panama and telephone service established with Budapest and Switzerland. A great road-building project had been launched with $200,000,000 authorized by Congress and raised through a loan in Great Britain. But these advancements were apparently weighed and found wanting, for in August, 1930, riots occurred between the police and students of Buenos Aires and 6,000 telephone employees struck.

This was the beginning of the end for President Irigoyen. Troops were thrown into the city and his house was closely guarded. Discontent against his administration increased until chaotic conditions forced his resignation. Sept. 6, Vice-President Enrique Martinez succeeded him, to be succeeded in turn the next day by General Uriburu, lead o fthe opposition party.

Now started a régime classified later as "dictatorial." Once established, President Uriburu began the deportation of the friends and political followers of Irigoyen. And he further set about to bring closer relations between Argentina and the United States interupted in 1930 by the non-appointment of an ambassador to the States. Also, he saw to it that Argentina participated in the activities of the Pan-American Union established for the development of commerce, friendly intercourse, good understanding and peace among nations.

Sought to Repair Damage

President Uriburu set about to raise large sums to redeem the financial wreckage charged to the Irigoyen régime. His selection of cabinet officers pleased the nation and confidence was restored by the manner with which he handled the graft and financial mismanagement discovered in his predecessor's administration.

A 300,000,000 paper peso deficit was handed down together with a 395,000,000 peso expenditure for public works paid for out of the general treasury instead of being funded by long time obligations according to the law of the nation. However, the President's methods had a salutary effect upon the country and the influx of British and American capital, temporarily retarded, started again.

But the "putting the house in order" did not appeal to all concerned and, without warning, the tranquillity into which the nation had eased itself blew away. Student disorders began in Buenos Aires. Demanding freedom for the oppressed, the insurrection cry of Latin-American students, they demanded the resignation of President Uriburu. Regiments of cavalry were dispatched to Buenos Aires and guns were mounted upon the palace.

With this display of arms arose the feeling that President Uriburu might declare a dictatorship and do away with general elections expected in the fall of 1931.

Congress Curbs Power

To ease the situation, the President declared that he did not seek reelection and urged upon the people the support of his Administration that he might further the good work under way. Congress replied by curbing his power to dictate provincial elections and prevented the use of his influence to cause congressional members to function according to his wishes. Martial law was proclaimed in the Provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios and the Territories of Chaco, Misiones and Formers.

Then followed the deportation of former President Alvear and a group of his former Cabinet members. Other deportations happened in rapid succession. Prominent politicians of the opposition political parties were arrested. Press censorship began and newspapers were warned against printing news "molesting the régime."

President Uriburu was now as cordially disliked as he had been acclaimed one year ago. Like Irigoyen, he was charged with halting the march of democracy, a charge as old as South American revolutions. Aug. 29, 1931, he issued a decree calling for elections of President and Vice-President to be held simultaneously with those for Congress, Nov. 8.

Such for the moment is the Argentine situation. Political parties are busy deciding upon candidates for office. Although the information about the elections took them by surprise, there is a strong likelihood that the National Democrats may nominate Gen. Augustin Justo, Minister of War in President Alvear's cabinet, for President; and that the Irigoyen Radicals may choose Señor Vicente Gallo, Minister of the Interior in the Alvear cabinet. No other selections have been announced.

RAIN AIDS RELIEF WORK IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14 (AP)—With conditions in northwestern Minnesota improved, work was concentrated yesterday on providing relief for nearly 300 persons whose homes and belongings were destroyed in grass, brush and timber fires Friday night and Saturday.

A heavy downpour of rain south of Warroad and a light shower in the Crygia district during the night aided fire fighters. Nearly an inch and one-half of precipitation was recorded in the Warroad sector. The Red Cross chapter at Thief River Falls was active today in arranging food and shelter for the homeless in the Crygia district.

MEXICAN GOVERNOR ELECTED

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (By U. P.)—National Senator Pastor Rouaix was elected Governor of the State of Durango by the Senate Saturday. He will succeed Señor Jose Ramon Valdez, who was removed by Congress on grounds of malfeasance in office.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS GAIN

New York State savings bank deposits rose $21,197,882 during August. This was the largest gain for that month in several years.

Search for Ruins of Lost Civilization Of Ecuador to Be Made From the Clouds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Financed through private sponsorship, including that of Margaret Whitney, and with the coöperation of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Geographic Society, an expedition headed by Lieut. Donald C. Beatty, reserve officer of the United States Army Air Corps, is arranging to leave here for the wilds of Colombia and Ecuador on Sept. 26 to look for remains of pre-Inca civilization. The party will be under the direction of the Latin-American Expedition, Inc., organized to control the expedition.

In the interior of western central Ecuador near Canar there have been reported ruins of a civilization which preceded that of the Incas, and which will be thoroughly explored. The little known Indian tribes along the Rio San Juan in Colombia will be visited, and the Jivarro Indians along the Napo River in Ecuador will receive a call. The expedition will have the coöperation of the governments of Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, which are especially interested in proposed aerial photography which will be undertaken.

Amphibians will form an important part of the equipment of the expedition, transporting it over great mountain ranges. Numerous small lakes in the regions to be traversed make amphibians a preferred mode of travel.

Communication will be provided by three radio sets. Parties sent out from the main expedition will be able to keep in constant touch with headquarters, and the Amateur Radio League in New York will receive daily messages of the progress of the expedition.

Ten members will compose the field party. In addition to Lieutenant Beatty, who not only has had long experience with amphibian planes, but is an expert radio operator, there will be Maj. Leslie Gordon Barbrook, formerly of the British Expeditionary Force, who will be field director. He will represent the National Geographic Society on the trip and will have charge of the movement and maintenance of the party in the field.

Mr. Jack Whitney, adopted son of Margaret Whitney and nephew of Mr. George Whitney, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., will be one of the pilots and will assist in the aerial photography.

Accompanying the expedition will be Dr. M. W. Stirling, representing the Smithsonian Institution, an authority on anthropology and ethnology. He will be assisted by Mr. Cecil H. Villiers, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, in tracing human origins in the region of Canar. Mr. John Verill, formerly of Harvard University, will assist through his knowledge of Spanish and long experience in exploration work in this region.

AMERICAN BRASS CUTS PRICES

American Brass Company reduced prices of copper materials ¼-cent a pound and brass materials ½-cent a pound.

Amusements

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All Eves. 50c to $1.50
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Synonym Golf! Readers of The Monitor are already enthusiastic about this fascinating new word game which has been appearing regularly in these pages. Now it has been put in book form.
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Name.....
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ORAL CLASSES all over U. S. A. Inquire.
BOSTONIANS!! Listen in WNAC Wednesday, Sept. 16, 7.30 p. m.
FREE DEMONSTRATION Thursday, Sept. 17, 8 p. m., 501 Boylston Street

RAPID PROGRESS NOTED IN MOVE BY DRY FORCES

Allied Campaigners End First Week of Tour Over Nation

Satisfaction is expressed by leaders of the Allied Forces for Prohibition at the end of the first week in a nation-wide campaign of education.

At four points on Saturday and Sunday, campaigners continued their efforts. The sessions ended at Bloomington, Ill., with the announcement of progress. At Dodge City, Kan., rural residents congregated at a rally of campaigners and exhibited loyal backing, while at Kansas City an audience was told that attempts to nullify parts of the Constitution were not new, and that the Constitution always has held fast.

At Trinidad, Colo., allied speakers asserted that no wet President ever would be elected.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 14—The first week of the country-wide speaking tour of the Allied Forces for Prohibition came to a close here today with Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman, and Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman, thoroughly satisfied with the initial results.

Mr. Stewart said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "We feel that we have been tremendously victorious, coming as we did on the heels of Labor Day and summer vacations. We have already proved that the people are ready for enrollment and organization. The coöperation is splendid. In many cases lists of supporters have been voluntarily brought in from near-by towns."

Mr. Stewart is convinced that the group of speakers can carry through successfully, and stated that the inside problems incidental to such an organization are already practically adjourned.

"I predict," he declared, "that long before the end of the campaign it will have been demonstrated that no political party will dare to espouse the cause of the liquor traffic."

"No, we are not 'reselling' prohibition," Dr. Poling said. "We find it is not necessary to resell it to the audiences we address. Our purpose is to organize the public sentiment which already exists, as well as to bring new support to the Eighteenth Amendment. In other words, organized enthusiasm and organized sentiment are what the prohibition cause needs."

Enrollment in this section was highly satisfactory, according to those in charge of the work. Organization was effected and plans outlined for carrying on the work in Illinois and the Midwest.

Through the Allied News, a weekly paper issued from central offices in New York City, news of the allied campaigners will be carried to all members of the various branches of the Allied Forces.

Dr. Poling announced that the chairmanship of the Allied Businessmen had been accepted by Mr. Richard H. Scott, of Lansing, Mich., president of the Reo Motor Car Company.

Addressing an afternoon audience, Dr. Poling denied that the younger generation is violator of the Eighteenth Amendment. "Out of 31 telegrams received by me from presidents of state universities and other large institutions," he said, "28 unequivocally stated that there is decidedly less drinking among college students now than there ever was before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. Not one of these telegrams came from a so-called 'small' college.

"Included in the list from which replies were received are, the University of Ohio, Princeton University, University of New York, University of Florida, Syracuse University, Cornell University and Carengie Institute of Technology."

Rural Kansas Rallies To Prohibition Support In Allied Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DODGE CITY, Kan., Sept. 14—Rural Kansas Saturday and yesterday rallied to prohibition with some of the largest crowds yet to greet speakers for the Allied Forces for Prohibition. More than 1200 young people from 35 towns in the Southwest attended the rally of Allied Youth and two-thirds of this number enrolled, it was stated.

This was the stop in Kansas of the squadrons headed by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, a town which several months ago figured in a liquor conspiracy which sent 40 to federal prison and caused the suspension and disbarment of the county attorney, who now is under sentence for conspiracy to bribe a law enforcement official.

In spite of intense mid-summer temperatures a large audience applauded Col. Raymond Robins, social economist, when he predicted the saloon had seen its last day and that its return was impossible. In the audience were veterans of prohibition battles in Kansas before the national amendment, and many who traveled with Carrie Nation more than two decades ago when the southwestern Kansas woman began smashing saloons in Wichita.

Kansas this year celebrates 50 years of prohibition. And the rallying to the banner of the allied campaigners is regarded as added proof that despite the scoffing and ridicule to which the "Sunflower State" has been subjected because of its pioneering, the dry cause still is approved here.

Particularly gratifying was the response in this center of one of the nation's most prolific wheat raising areas, when considered in the light of persistent efforts to use the current economic recession as a fulcrum to pry the farmers away from prohibition.

Colonel Robins said the campaign was nonpolitical and the objective is to mobilize the friends of prohibition to meet the crisis. Miss Norma Brown, secretary of the organization, the other speaker yesterday, said that enforcement was not adequate, although it was encouraging.

The three-day crusade closed here today after organization of an allied group center and a conference of friends of prohibition from Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Texas.

Robins Says Attempts To Nullify Laws Are Not New to Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

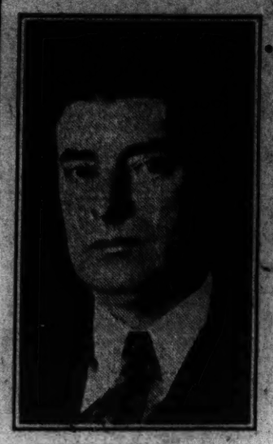
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14—From Shay's whisky rebellion in Washington's Presidency, to the wet revolts of the Hoover régime nullification of parts of the American Constitution has been the occasional business of some American citizens, but always when these movements developed into a crisis, the Constitution was upheld, Col. Raymond Robins, a speaker for the campaigners of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, said here Sunday night. He revived the history of nullification movements and sized up the present attacks of wet states and wet citizens as a major crisis in the Constitution's history.

"Washington answered Shay's challenge by sending federal troops into Pennsylvania to see that the federal excise taxes were collected," Colonel Robins related, "and later John C. Calhoun's nullificationist resolution in South Carolina against the federal tariff law was stopped by 'Old Hickory's' threat of indictment and hanging."

The classic example of nullification statesmanship, Colonel Robins illustrated with the speech of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., on the question of the federal fugitive slave law. Lincoln's audience demanded his views on whether this law should be nullified, as it was being nullified constantly in the North with the slave-freeing system known as the "underground railroad." The audience jeered and hissed when Lincoln spoke out for the letter of the Constitution and against nullification of its fugitive law.

"Four times within my life," Colonel Robins said, "we have changed minorities into majorities, overcoming powerful political machines and special interests, and have written four great amendments into the Constitution. When any man says a majority of the people are against the American policy of prohibition—but that we are helpless because of the Constitution—he is either ignorant or false."

He Leads Campaign To 'Outsmart' Thief



ALEXANDER G. JAMIE

Southern Colorado Hears Pleas for Dry Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 14—The Allied Forces for Prohibition invaded southern Colorado yesterday, the campaigners speaking in one of the largest coal-producing areas of the West, and in a community which has been politically wet.

Dr. Ira Landrith told an afternoon audience that "no man who is wet will ever be elected President of the United States. Any state that repeals the prohibition law is in recognized secession and rebellion against the Government." He said President Hoover is more earnest in enforcing the prohibition law than any President since the Eighteenth Amendment was introduced.

"I believe that within the next two years Mr. Hoover will enforce the law with the vigor of Andrew Jackson," he declared.

Mr. Grant M. Hudson of Michigan declared liquor interests are making their last stand in the next two years to win a majority in Congress favorable to repeal or modification and cautioned sympathizers with the dry cause to use their ballot to vote against any candidate opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Hudson said no conditions of economic depression can equal conditions return to the liquor traffic would cause.

BUSINESS MEN PUSH CHICAGO WAR ON CRIME

(Continued from Page 1)

kept our activities as quiet as possible and left actual prosecution to the duly delegated authorities, we do feel that in digging up evidence by the use of our own forces, many of them former federal secret service stars, by protecting witnesses and by letting the underworld know it has a new non-political foe to contend with, we have aided materially in driving out of Chicago many undesirables."

Fifty of the leading corporations of Chicago, including mail order houses and packers, have united to form a committee against cartage thefts. They drew together under the guidance of the "Secret Six."

Mr. Jamie also was made secretary of the cartage theft group. Thus the two units are kept separate, but in close concert. The "Secret Six" in short has found a way of developing subsidiary organizations as needed.

Cartage theft as used here means "hijacking" merchandise, which means holding up laden trucks on the highway, forcibly taking off their drivers, and making way with both truck and contents. The goods are transferred to another truck, the original truck abandoned, and the haul sold to a "fence" or receiver of stolen property.

Within the past several years this type of robbery has become so well organized that the losses hereabouts as elsewhere in the country have become large. Recently for instance a truck carrying $5000 automobile tires from Akron was held up here, and a $50,000 load of shoes and dresses being trucked from a local mail order concern to the train was confiscated on the city streets.

Seizing trucks of merchandise en route on the highway is obviously an operation of professional criminals. A market must be had for such large quantities of loot. "Fences" are said sometimes to place their "orders" in advance.

One of the first results of the formation of their committee on cartage crime is the assignment of an expert in the police department to this field. The lieutenant detailed had made a record in the department for solving such thefts. He has now been given authority to put all his time in on this work.

Married Women Favored in Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14—Marriage will constitute no bar to employment of women in industry in this State, Mr. John S. B. Davie, Commissioner of Labor and head of the state employment bureau, declares in answer to a query as to whether the agency felt married women in industry should vacate their positions in order to give single women opportunity to work.

"It has been my experience," Mr. Davie said further, "that most working wives are earning weekly wages or salaries because their families need it to make both ends meet. To discharge married women solely to replace them with single women would be a tragedy, not only for them and their dependents, but in the businesses where they have important parts."

From records available at the state office, the percentage of successful women applicants placed by the state bureau is largely in favor of married women. The distribution in the clerical forces employed in state departments is about evenly divided between single and married women.

MORE THAN 100,000 HOURS OF WORK FOUND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14—The story which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 10, 1931, relative to relief of the idle in this city stated by mistake that more than 100,000 jobs had been provided here. Though this figure was correct, it should have read that more than 100,000 working hours were provided not separate jobs.

TEACHER GETS CITIZENSHIP

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14 (AP)—Miss Catherine Belle MacLeod of Woonsocket, a teacher in the junior high school of that city for six years, was admitted to American citizenship today in Federal Court here, and, according to the federal examiner, is the fourth Woonsocket teacher, to be granted citizenship rights while on the city teaching staff. She was born in Estmars, N. S., in 1900, and came here in 1925.

FISK PLANT REOPENED

CHICOPEE, Mass., Sept. 14 (AP)—All departments of the Fisk Rubber Company resumed operation today after a shutdown of two weeks. About the same number are employed as before the shutdown. Stockholders have been asked to ratify a recommendation of a committee that the company, which is in receivership, be reorganized.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED AMONG CHILD WORKERS

Higher Age Level Urged to Reduce Entries to Industrial Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Improvement in the condition of children employed in industry is recorded in a report by Mr. Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, last week. This progress, he added, was achieved in the face of failure by all the states to pass measures raising the age at which children may be employed. Bills having this purpose were introduced in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Nevada, Pennsylvania and Texas, he added, not one of them being enacted into law.

"Alabama and New Jersey raised the educational requirement for children 14 years of age who leave school for work from the sixth to the eighth grade," he said. "In Alabama, however, the new standards do not become fully effective for three years.

"Connecticut made work permits necessary for children 14 to 16 years of age in all occupations, instead of in manufacturing and mercantile employment only. North Carolina prohibited certain dangerous occupations for children under 16. Delaware eliminated an unfortunate exemption under which children as young as 12 years had been allowed to work in canneries.

"Much more vigorous measures are necessary if we are to keep another hundred thousand children under 16 years of age from entering the labor market in competition with adult labor during the coming year," Mr. Dinwiddie said.

"Unless the age at which children are allowed to leave school for work can be raised to 16 years, or at the very least to 15 years, it will not be possible to prevent increasing competition of child labor with adult labor, even when the industrial situation improves."

Walker Is Guest Of MacDonald

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, told Mayor James J. Walker of New York at a luncheon at 10 Downing Street today that he hopes to visit New York again soon.

"Just how soon the Prime Minister will go to America, I am not sure," Mayor Walker said. "He told me that he would be over before I was out of it. I didn't know exactly what he meant by that."

The luncheon party at the Prime Minister's residence was purely social.

"We did not talk politics," the Mayor said. "He has enough of his own, and probably I have enough of my own."

The Mayor said he found Mr. MacDonald with the same characteristics of strength and determination which he had displayed on his last visit to America in 1930.

"If I am not mistaken in my judgment of his demeanor, there was a look of satisfaction about him in the problems he is now facing," Mayor Walker said.

Terrorism Noted Again in Galicia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 14—Recrudescence of terrorism in eastern Galicia has been noted during the last two days. Hooligans have molested several young Poles and tried to burn Polish houses. On the railroad line between Przemysl, Lvov and Lvov Sambor, trains were attacked but no damage was done. The question of Polish administration in eastern Galicia is at present under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva.

Friction between the Poles and the Ukrainian population of eastern Galicia has been fairly constant ever since the Poles occupied the country at the close of the World War. Originally the Poles promised autonomy to eastern Galicia within two years, but so far no steps have been taken in this direction.

Ukrainian grievances, which led to a serious outbreak last October, include Polish attempts to Polonize Ukrainian children, and the gradual infiltration of Polish colonists in districts previously inhabited almost exclusively by Ukrainians.

Hoover Régime Praised by Fort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14—What was regarded in Republican circles as the opening gun in the East for the campaign for the reelection of President Hoover next year was fired here on Saturday night, when Representative Franklin W. Fort (R.), of New Jersey, in an address before the Republicans of Oneida County, at their annual field day, voiced unqualified praise of the President.

Mr. Fort declared the Hoover Administration had carried out to the letter what he held were the two chief pledges of the 1928 Republican platform—an upward revision of the tariff and the setting up of the Farm Board. Both had been successful, he asserted.

AGAWAM AIRPORT LEASED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 (AP)—American Airways Inc. today recorded a lease of Bowles-Agawam Airport for use in the Boston, Springfield and Albany service, to be established when the beacon light system for the route has been installed. The service is expected to begin some time this fall.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Salonians, Will Hodge, director.
5:30 Old Man Sunshine and Sons.
6:00 "Cap'n Keller's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Printer."
6:34 Sports announcement; news.
6:44 Temperature and barometer readings.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Frigidstreams: Ray Perkins; Landt Trio and White.
7:45 Concert orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Seconyland Sketch: "Snow Village."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone; Mr. Harvey S. Firestone Jr. guest speaker; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet.
10:00 NBC, Magazine sketches.
10:45 NBC, Illinois Guardsmen: Al and Pete, vocal duo; Kogen orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:10 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Baseball scores.
5:17 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:45 Agricultural markets; music.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:02 Wallis Brown and Carron Sisters.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 "Mars Rocket Hour."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jeteh Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Mr. and Mrs. Cain," sketch.
8:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:15 "The Road Back," RKO sketch.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: sketch, "The Buros of Ballarat."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Mayfag Orchestra; Wanderers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: popular orchestra; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianos; strings; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "Sweet Breath of Romance."
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 Uncle Ben's Merry Friends; time.
6:00 "Opera Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; Strings.
6:15 "Garden of Melody": Helen Barr, soprano.
6:30 Miss Lee Lamay, "Baritonette."
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra: Libby Holman and Frank Parker; male quartet.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: Comedy sketch.
9:00 CBS, Serial mystery sketch.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": Foxy English, "blues"; Smollen orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital; Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bobby Meeker and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne": Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WBZH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Cherry & Webb Melodies.
6:15 Barn Minstrelsers.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Allen and Albee.
7:00 Evening Musicale.
7:30 Unclassified Request.
7:45 "Highlights in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-270m)

9:00 p. m.—CBS, "Husk" O'Hare's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl of Yesterday."
9:45 CBS, Arnold Kruckman, director, George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
9:00 CBS, "Views and Interviews": Marion Weeks, soprano.
9:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
9:30 Baseball scores; news.
9:45 CBS, "Bird and Vash," comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Current Events," H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 Political talk.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: "Coöperation With Europe—What Would Washington Say?" the Rev. R. Talmadge Root.
7:45 Voice and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
7:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 "Reveries": reader and music.
8:45 "A Current Political Review," Maj. Peter C. Borre.
9:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

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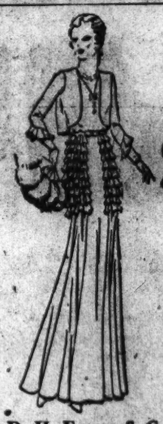
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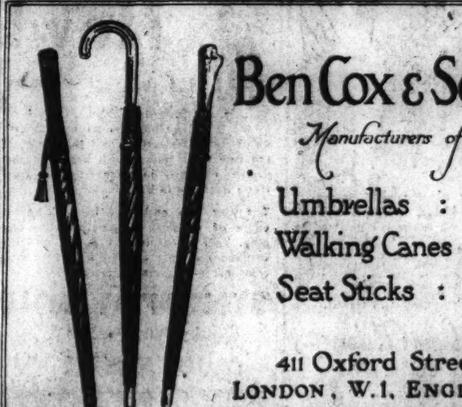
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EDUCATORS SEE CHALLENGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Fewer Work Hours to Result in More School Days Is Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Adult education must meet the challenge thrown out to it by unemployment through enlarging its functions and offering more diversified services to urban and rural workers, was the conclusion of speakers at the conference of the World Association for Adult Education here in August.

As the worker was displaced by machinery, it was obvious that schemes of alternative training should be evolved. Leisure, it was agreed, should be recognized as a definite feature of modern life. There should, therefore be a restriction of labor at "both ends," by the raising of the school age limit, and the granting of pensions at the age of 60.

Adult education, then, must become the pioneer of new departures in the way of both organization and methods, the conference agreed, making possible an effective collaboration of all in the enrichment of the common life. It must render, as one speaker put it, "services which will enable the workers to understand their environment and view constructively the forces of change."

Radio Forwards Education

Radio, as a means of direct and indirect education, with special reference to technical problems and the best means of making effective the "spoken word," occupied the attention of leading adult educationalists and radio experts in a special three days' conference. Mr. Levering Tyson, director of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Adult Education, in the opening session, read a report on the radio radiocasting work of the United States Department of Agriculture, which gave a comprehensive idea of the great use to which radio had been put in disseminating information to farmers and home makers.

In dealing with the problem of instruction by radio, it was generally felt that radiocast education cannot replace other forms of teaching, it can only supplement them.

Dr. Schubein, director of the "Deutsche Welle," a German broadcasting company, stated that most of the German radio stations gave language instruction in the form of a monologue by a native of the country, the language of which is being taught, but that the "Deutsche Welle," which taught English, French and Spanish, preferred the dialogue form, in which a foreign teacher and a German assistant were together at the microphone.

According to this method, the teacher then produced his effects not primarily as a teacher, but as a representative of his particular nation.

Book Lore Over Radio

Dr. V. Engelhardt, of the Ministry of the Interior, Berlin, showed how adult education and broadcasting were coöperating in Germany, especially in the Book Hour, which gives advice as to what books should be read, and serves as a means of closer understanding between the broadcasting authorities and the popular libraries.

In discussing the problem of "The Technique of Broadcasting the Spoken Word," Dr. Rudolf Henz, director of one section of "Ravag," the Austrian broadcasting institution, maintained that the success of broadcasting, especially as a means of popular education, would depend upon whether a sufficient number of listeners-in could be trained to be genuine listeners and serious students.

Mr. C. A. Siepmann, secretary of the Central Council for Broadcast Adult Education, in Great Britain, emphasized the importance of a national service and a single directing policy in estimating the services of broadcasting to adult education.

Radio Ideals

"Apart from a high idealism, a proper regard for spiritual values and the inculcation of a sense of personal and social responsibility, a broadcast service of education should be concerned to achieve among listeners a plasticity of outlook, an intellectual curiosity, and a tolerance of views sincerely held and soberly expressed, however different they may be from those of the listener," Mr. Siepmann concluded.

Reports from Holland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and France, all indicated the great progress toward radiocast adult education which had been made during the past few years, and gave abundant proof that the leaders in this branch of education and the radio authorities were alive to its great possibilities, and were coöperating closely to exploit them to the full.

BOARD ASKS FUNDS FOR SCHOOL INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12—A request to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt commending an appropriation of $50,000 for an investigation of the New York City school system has been made by the Board of Regents.

The board already has appointed a committee to conduct the investigation and is only awaiting the funds to carry on the work.

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New England Charmingly Pictured in Home of Sarah Orne Jewett

HOUSE AT SOUTH BERWICK, ME., TO BE PRESERVED
Upper Left—Desk at Which Author Did All Her Writing. Center—Stairway With Its Steps of White. Right—Colonial Doorway and Flower-Lined Brick Walk. Lower Left—Paneled Doors and Wall Surround Fireplace With Ancient Andirons. Center—Foliage of Trees Casts Shadows on the Stately House.

Surroundings of Jewett House Typify Characters She Drew

Home Under Hawthorn Tree Looks Out Upon a New England Main Street—Scenes Explain 'the Country of the Pointed Firs'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BERWICK, Maine—Should anyone happen to wonder how Sarah Orne Jewett was able to draw such accurate word pictures of so many types of New England characters as to rank her writings with those of Harriet Beecher Stowe, perhaps the location of the Jewett House in South Berwick, which the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is about to take over, would have considerable to do with it.

The windows in the house under the great hawthorn tree face upon a typical New England main street. Today a good many automobiles are apt to block off the hitching posts along the village street that forks at the big hawthorn, with the Berwick road on the left and a highway on the right that twines toward North Berwick like columbine on the accompanying stone walls.

Looking from the front windows of the great house that was raised before the Revolution one can easily realise that its distinguished occupants saw a good deal of rural New England living at very close range.

Latchstring Always Out

Probably there is as much going and coming in South Berwick's main street today as there was when Miss Jewett wrote "The Country of the Pointed Firs," which Willa Cather once said should be classed with "The Scarlet Letter" and "Huckleberry Finn."

But now folks pass by without stopping at the big house which in Miss Jewett's day always had the latchstring out. "People always came to see Cousin Sarah about their troubles," remarked Mrs. H. H. Richardson as she supervised the packing of furniture which was to be hauled away to Newburyport.

Flowers in Antique Urns

Dr. Theodore Eastman had bequeathed the Jewett house to the Antiquarian Society, but the furniture was to go to relatives, and Mrs. Richardson was to have first choice among the collection of handsome mahogany and maple and pine pieces.

Included in the furniture was the little desk in the upstairs room of the ell where Miss Jewett looked out across the North Berwick road to the country of the pointed firs and wrote a great book about that sort of country and its people. Mrs. Richardson was sorry to be leaving the old house. In the garden her daughter Julia was cutting flowers to set up in antique urns here and there throughout the house, just as though the moving van was not coming that day from Newburyport.

In the landing of the main staircase, in a corner near the palladian window that looked down upon the garden, a tall clock chimed the half hours just as it always had when Miss Jewett was thinking and writing in the little room with the paneled wall and fireplace upstairs in the ell. Hidden in trees across the yard is the smaller house of her earlier days.

Although both houses are to be taken over by the Antiquarian Society, Mr. William S. Appleton, secretary of the organization, is not at all sure what will be done about furnishing the larger house. Dr. Eastman left an endowment fund of $20,000 to care for the houses. Mr. Appleton says that the society would like to "round up enough persons" to buy back the furniture that had always been in the house.

Great Entrance Hall

No other furniture would look the same in the spacious rooms and the great entrance hall that has a door opening into the garden in back and hand carvings in the molding that kept two men working nearly 150 days to fashion.

Property along the river front was also bequeathed to the society. The buildings are gone that went with the shipping business of Miss Jewett's grandfather who was a local merchant. Mr. Appleton didn't know what the society would do with the river property. And Mrs. Richardson was going to miss the old home.

To be sure, people would visit there when it was finally set up as a museum under the supervision of the antiquarian organization. But such visiting will be altogether different from the sort of visiting that took place in the days when people in South Berwick came to the big house under the hawthorn "to see Sarah Orne Jewett about their troubles."

BUST OF MARSHAL FOCH

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—A bust of the late Marshal Foch, commanding-general of the Allied troops in the World War, was presented to the United States Military Academy Saturday by Col. François Pilon, military attaché at Washington, on behalf of the French military school.

IMPORTANT DIVIDEND MEETINGS

A large number of important dividend meetings are scheduled for this week. Among them are Westinghouse Electric, Western Electric, Baltimore & Ohio, Kansas City Southern, R. H. Macy, Otis Elevator, National Cash Register and Fox Film.

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Olympic Wed. Oct. 28 | Olympic Wed. Dec. 9
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SOUTH BOHEMIA YIELDS RELICS OF OLDEN TIMES

Rich Jewels and Arms Held to Reveal Early Customs of Teutonic People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Archæological discoveries in Bohemia and other parts of Czechoslovakia have opened an unknown page in the earliest history of this territory. Hitherto explorers had practically neglected south Bohemia on the grounds that the huge primeval forests which had once covered these parts made prehistoric settlements there impossible. Now, the discovery of iron and bronze ornaments near Ceske Krumlov has disproved this theory and probably paved the way to important new finds.

Similar finds near Strakonice, Ceské Budéjovice and Plzeñ (Pilsen) have lead to the conclusion that the ancient inhabitants of south Bohemia probably migrated from the north during the earlier Iron Age 500-600 B. C.

Excavations begun last year, and continued this summer, at Celakovice in central Bohemia by the Czechoslovak National Museum are likely to throw important light upon that period known as the "Period of the Migration of the Peoples" (395-475 A. D.), concerning which so much is still uncertain. This year's excavations have proved that the tombs located had been looted centuries ago and many of their most valuable treasures taken away; nevertheless what remains enables the modern archæologist to learn much about the life and customs of these early Teutons. Almost every warrior was found with a long spear, about 2 meters long, lying at his right side. Shields are not often found in these tombs, but one was found here which was of wood, and 60 centimeters in diameter.

From some women's tombs an idea of the wealth and artistic creations of 1400 years ago can be obtained. Among the pieces discovered were golden clasps and brooches, richly adorned with plastic ornaments, a necklace in the form of a massive silver ball, an amber pearl, a bone pearl and 14 glass corals. All the pearls are fairly large and have colored designs painted on them. These treasures all look very much like the heavy necklaces of modern times. Of particular value is a special chain or necklace of this tribe, which was unearthed in its entirety, not one pearl being out of place.

NEW LINOLEUM PLANTS

MARTINEZ, Calif., Sept. 14—Plans for two large linoleum products factories here, to cost $4,000,000, were advanced with filing of deeds transferring 112 acres to Armstrong Cork Co. of Lancaster, Penna., and Congoleum-Nairn Co. of New Jersey. The land was sold by Coos Bay Lumber Co., and it is understood construction of plants will begin soon. Dredges are at work on a channel to permit bringing raw material in by water.

PORTUGAL SHOWS ADVANCE IN CARE OF CHILDREN

Destitute Young Reduced Two-Thirds Within Four Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—A reduction in the number of homeless children to one-third the total in 1927, is an achievement Portugal will submit to the International Congress for the Protection of Children when it meets here next October.

After consideration of the three branches of its work, judicial, hygienic and pedagogic, the delegates to the congress will make a round of visits to institutions of public assistance and education and to orphanages and reformatories in Portugal.

They will find, according to Dr. Machado Pinto, director of public assistance, that after failing to give much attention to the general welfare of children until a few years ago, Portugal has now taken the destitute children under supervision so well that whereas in 1927 there were 6000 homeless in the state, today over 4000 of these are happily sheltered and cared for.

Judicial action for minors has been greatly modified since 1925, and the old repressive penal system has been completely put aside. Dr. Affonso Costa, one of the leaders of the republic when it was first proclaimed in Portugal, was the founder of the "Tutorias" or homes for minors who are destitute or have committed slight delinquencies. These homes, which have been greatly improved, are considered to be models of this system.

The state allows an annual sum of 6000 contos (about £80,000) for the tutelar and juridical services for children, part of which is supplied by the sale of products from the minors agricultural colonies, and the workshops of various charitable institutions.

The state ensures obligatory and gratuitous instruction all over Portugal and under its protection have been established the municipal schools, "Tutorias," correctional colonies, orphanages, reformatories, homes, puericultural and educational institutions which exist all over the country.

An agricultural school was recently established, where destitute minors are not only taught to work the land, but also learn various crafts. Primary instruction is given them and those showing greater ability are afforded facilities to attend colleges and universities.

In the summer, children's colonies are organized in the country and at the seaside, chiefly by private enterprise, which also supports over 5000 charitable schools and institutions, besides those under state protection.

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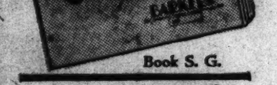

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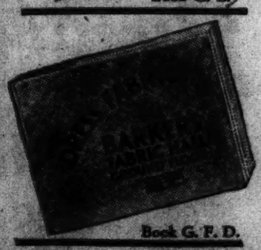
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

'BALLOON' BALL TO BE CHANGED

U. S. Golf Association Announces Change for April 15, 1932

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The United States Golf Association has decided to change the so-called "balloon" golf ball, by increasing its weight, Herbert H. Ramsay, president of the association, announced today. It will become effective for play on or after April 15, 1932. Mr. Ramsay issued the following statement:

The association has been carefully studying the golf ball situation since the first of the year in all sections of the country and among all classes of players. The size of the 1.68 (inches in diameter) ball is universally popular. Tests are now being conducted along the line of an increase in weight. A new ball of increased weight will be adopted to become effective for play on or after April 15, 1932. The final weight specifications will be announced next November.

Although no official pronouncement is possible now, the likelihood is that the prospective new ball will weigh 1.62 ounces, the same as the one discarded this year. The present ball weighs 1.55 ounces.

The decision of the Golf Association, reached less than 10 months after the larger and lighter ball was put officially into play, came as somewhat of a surprise to the golfing armies. It is a result, however, of an outpouring of protest that reached its height in the early days of the summer and prompted the United States Golf Association to undertake an extensive inquiry into conditions.

Apparently this inquiry satisfied President Ramsay and his associates that there were grounds for complaint, especially by the "duffers" struggling to make the "balloon" sphere behave.

Lately, however, there had developed a distinct feeling that the ruling powers would give the new ball another year's testing before undertaking further change.

The present 1.68-1.55 ball was adopted two years ago, but did not become official until last Jan. 1. It replaced the 1.62-1.62 ball. The next ball, if at 1.68-1.62, will be a compromise.

Official tests already have been made with a ball measuring 1.68 inches in diameter, and weighing 1.62 ounces. In some localities they have made their appearance already in club play. One firm in Ohio has turned out a large quantity of them for experimental purposes.

California Girls Win Tennis Titles

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—California was victorious in both divisions as the girls' (United States) singles and doubles tennis championships were decided Saturday.

In the biggest surprise of the tournament, which started Monday with 50 entries in the singles, Miss Ruby Bishop of Pasadena, Calif., upset the top seeded star, Miss Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—4, to gain the title left undefended by Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass. Miss Palfrey had held the title since 1928.

Unable to win the singles crown, Miss Marble later paired with Miss Bonnie Miller, chubby little junior girl champion of Los Angeles, to win the doubles. They defeated the New York combination, 14-year-old Miss Millicent Hirsch, Evander Childs High School student, and Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle High School graduate, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, in the finals.

Miss Bishop, who is tall and slender and who celebrated her eighteenth birthday a week ago, outplayed Miss Marble in every department. The powerful driving game that had been Miss Marble's strongest weapon, was missing when she faced Miss Bishop in the final.

The new queen also holds the California interscholastic crown and the Atlantic coast juniors' diadem.

Miss Marble improved much in the doubles match and contributed to the victory with her overhead game.

California last held the girls' title in 1927, when Marjorie K. Gladman, now Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, took it to Santa Monica.

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
—Final Round

Miss Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Miss Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—4.

DOUBLES FINAL

Miss Marble and Miss Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Millicent Hirsch and Miss Carolyn Roberts, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Two World Marks For Miss Madison

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Sept. 14

MISS. HELENE MADISON, Seattle aquatic star, bettered two world swimming records at the far western meet here Saturday. They were for the 300 and 500-yard swims over the long course, which she swam alone against time.

In the 300 yards, Miss Madison turned in a mark of 3m. 58s. The record was 4m 5 3-5s. made in 1927 in Indiana by Miss Martha Norelius. In the 500-yard swim, she achieved 6m. 43.2s. against 7m. 3-5s., also made in 1927 by Miss Norelius.

ST. LOUIS MUST WIN FOUR MORE

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	92	49	.652
New York	84	59	.587
Chicago	76	68	.528
Brooklyn	74	68	.521
Pittsburgh	69	72	.489
Boston	61	81	.430
Philadelphia	60	82	.423
Cincinnati	53	90	.371

RESULTS SEPT. 12

St. Louis 5, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Chicago 11, Boston 7 (11 innings).
Chicago 8, Boston 1.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 1, New York 0.
New York 9, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5.

The St. Louis Cardinals, leaders in the National League pennant race, won a double-header on Sunday and increased their lead over the second place New York Giants to nine full games. The champions have 13 games remaining to be played and if they win four of these they are certain of winning the senior circuit's 1931 pennant. The Giants haven't so many games to play and it is only a slim chance that they are given to overtake the Cards. The McGrawmen would be forced to win all of their remaining contests, while the Cardinals were losing practically all of theirs, which is not probable.

Eight and one-half games in the rear of the Giants are the Chicago Cubs, and only one contest further down are the Brooklyn Robins. Of course these two clubs have just about forgotten about the pennant, but they still must battle for third place. The Giants seem firmly settled in second position and will probably finish there. The Robins and Cubs have changed places several times during the past few weeks and either one may end up in third place.

The Pittsburgh Pirates are still leading the second division, not a great distance from the Robins. The Boston Braves are 8½ games behind the Pirates and can hardly hope to go any higher in the standing. Only one game separates Philadelphia from the Braves and those two clubs will battle it out between now and the end of the season. Cincinnati is almost certain to finish last.

Pittsburgh's chances of getting into the first division are slim, yet it can be done. The Pirates are five full games behind the Robins and six behind the Cubs, which is not a very wide margin. However, it is expected that the Pittsburgh club will still be leading the last four teams when the final curtain falls. Boston and Philadelphia must settle their dispute over sixth place. The Braves have the edge over the Phillies.

NURMI FIRST IN RACE

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi again demonstrated his superiority over the rest of Europe's distance runners yesterday. The veteran Finn ran the 10,000 meters over a track drenched by a 24-hour rain in 31m. 19 1-5s. to beat the German, Syring, and Juan Carlos Zabala, in a special race. Syring was timed in 31m. 26.8s. and Zabala in 31m. 44.8s. Nurmi's time failed to approach his own world's record for the distance of 30m. 6.2s., set in 1924.

WIN N. E. SWIMMING TITLES

Miss Helen Johns of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline and Clinton Osborne, unattached, won New England A A. U. championship swimming titles at the Brookline reservoir Saturday. Miss Johns retained her 220-yard freestyle title in 2m. 57s., and Osborne took the junior 220-yard freestyle honors in 2m. 46s.

VOTE NOT TO PARTICIPATE

STUTTGART, Ger., Sept. 14 (AP)—The German Ski League, at its annual meeting yesterday, voted not to participate in the Olympic winter sports at Lake Placid, N. Y., next year. The current economic depression was given as the cause for this decision.

CONNIE MACK NEARS TITLE

Athletics Need Three Victories for Third Straight Pennant

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	97	43	.693
Washington	84	55	.604
New York	83	57	.593
Cleveland	71	66	.518
St. Louis	58	82	.414
Detroit	57	84	.404
Chicago	55	84	.396
Boston	53	86	.377

RESULTS SEPT. 12

Boston 1, Detroit 0 (13 innings).
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 8, New York 5 (13 innings).
Chicago 13, New York 12 (10 innings).
Cleveland 7, Washington 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Chicago 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 2, Boston 3 (14 innings).
Washington 7, Cleveland 1.
New York 2, Detroit 1 (12 innings).
New York 4, Detroit 3.

Three victories are all that separate Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, from his third straight American League pennant, and certainly his team is capable of winning several more than three contests between now and the end of the 1931 season. The A's have something like 15 games remaining on their schedule, while the Washington Senators, holders of second place, must play about the same number. If the champions take only three of these 15 contests while the Senators are winning all of theirs, the title will still rest in Philadelphia. Of course the Senators are not given even a slim chance by the experts, but that is the way the situation stands.

Two full games in the rear of Washington are the New York Yankees. The Yanks, naturally, have long since forgotten about the pennant, but are still in hopes of changing places with the Senators. So far, the Washington club has been successful in holding off the hard-hitting Yanks. However, there is still plenty of time for more changes in the race. Cleveland has tightened its grip on fourth place in the standing and will, without doubt, finish there. There is a wide margin between the Indians and Yankees, at least too wide for the Cleveland club to think of advancing.

The battle is still on in the second division. The St. Louis Browns have taken possession of fifth place and are leading the last four clubs. Just 1½ games behind the Browns are the Detroit Tigers. Chicago is one full contest farther down, while the Boston Red Sox are 2½ games in the rear of the White Sox. This means that the Red Sox, although at the bottom of the standing, are only five contests away from the Browns and fifth place.

It would be very difficult to pick final positions for the second division, for there isn't a great deal of difference between them. The battle for supremacy in the second half of the junior circuit should be an interesting one.

OFFICIALS WILL FAVOR CARRIERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—On out of bounds plays, officials in "Big Ten" football games this fall are to favor the ball carrier, it was decided here at a meeting of officials, coaches, and athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference. Thus, when a ball carrier attempts to carry the ball out of bounds to avoid being downed inside the sideline where a down will be wasted in putting the ball in playable position, and succeeds in touching the line with any portion of his body, he is to be called out of bounds and the ball placed inside 15 yards.

Col. H. B. Hackett, veteran referee, attacked the penalty levied against interference with forward pass receivers. This penalty, he said, even though the foul may be unintentional, draws the most severe penalty in the game, even greater than for intentional slugging. Many other subjects were discussed, with the final word being that they rested in the judgment shown by officials. Seventy-five officials, five athletic directors, and nine football coaches attended. Wisconsin was the only member of the Conference not represented.

EASTERN 'OUTBOARD' WINNERS ANNOUNCED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—The official list of winners of the eastern district outboard championship races were announced as follows last night at the conclusion of the two days of racing:

Class A, division 1, Miss Sue Mahoney, New York. Class A, division 2, Ed Hauptner, New York.

Class B, division 1, Paul Sawyer, Pocono Lake, Penna. Class B, division 2, John Maypole Sr., River Forest Ill.

Class C, division 1, Paul Sawyer. Class C, division 2, Hub Meyers, Petoskey, Mich.

Class D, division 1, Paul Sawyer. Class D, division 2, Thomas Eslick, Wankengan, Ill.

Class E, division 1, Chester Wickwire, Cortlandt, N. Y. Class E, division 2, Marshall Eldredge, Boston.

Class F, division 1, Paul Hyatt, Brooklyn, N. Y. Class F, division 2, Hub Myers, Petoskey, Mich.

JACK SMITH TO RED SOX

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—Jack Smith, general all-around man of the Toledo club of the American Association, has been sold to the Boston Americans in a straight cash deal, the Toledo club has announced. The terms of the deal or the date upon which Smith will report to the Red Sox was not divulged. Smith has been with the Mudhens since 1927. This season he has led the team in hitting with a mark of .334. His natural position is first base, but with the Mudhens he has done everything except pitch and catch.

FIRST N. H. OPEN GOLF TITLE

NEW LONDON, N. H., Sept. 14—William R. Pond of Hanover, N. H., won the first annual New Hampshire State open golf championship here Saturday with rounds of 78—72 to total 151. Pond is a former Princeton golfer. His afternoon score of 72 broke the course record of long standing. More than 100 golfers from all parts of New England competed in this first day affair.

Hobbs' 153 Feature Of Festival Match

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., Sept. 14—A masterly innings by the popular Surrey veteran, J. B. Hobbs, one of the three greatest cricketers of all time—W. G. Grace and D. G. Bradman are the other two—was the big feature of the festival match between the New Zealanders and H. D. G. Leveson-Gowers' eleven which ended in a draw here Friday. It was the tourists' last game before leaving England, where they have made a big impression by keen and enterprising cricket, and a big crowd came along to see them live well up to the reputation established since their arrival.

The New Zealanders batted first and were all out for 217, then Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe put Gowers' team definitely on top. The pair who have made so many historic stands in past put on more than 200 runs for the first wicket before being separated—they have done such things six times before—and they kept scorers very busy until at last Hobbs mishit the ball at 153—his highest innings and tenth century this season—and was caught at wicket by the alert K. James. The red leather went spinning high into the air and fell cosily into the wicket keeper's gloves. After Hobbs departure the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"—a sentiment echoed by the cricketing public everywhere.

The bronzed Yorkshireman, Sutcliffe, also was caught at the wicket when he had made 126 and after K. S. Duleepsinghi, Indian captain of the Sussex County team, had hit 124 and R. E. Wyatt had been stumped for 82 Gower's eleven declared its innings closed at 423 for four wickets.

C. S. Dempster, star batsman on the New Zealand team, played in splendid form for 122 in the second innings and R. C. Blunt, another mainstay, backed him up with 127, which meant the tourists were able to show a respectable total of 370 for the second venture. Between the time their last wicket fell and the time stumps were drawn the Gower side put on 61 for three wickets which is a tribute to the New Zealanders' good bowling and intense fielding. Although festival cricket does not always maintain the seriousness of other types, this match for keenness might have been a test match.

In the festival game at Folkestone, Marylebone Cricket Club's selected team, which will tour South Africa this winter, defeated the Rest of England Friday by six wickets. Scores here were Rest of England, 295 and 220; M. C. C. South African team, 210 and 307 for four wickets. Outstanding individual items were 129 by Andrew Sandham for M. C. C., 75 by F. E. Woolley for the Rest of England.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN MID-STATES TITLES

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., became the middle states women's tennis champion Saturday when she defeated her countrywoman, Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, in the final round at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The English women were the last survivors of the 52 contestants who started Monday in quest of the middle states crown won in 1929 and 1930 by Virginia Hilleary, of Philadelphia. Miss Hilleary, ranked No. 4 nationally, was eliminated in a three-set semifinal match by Miss Ridley.

Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley had met many times previously in their own country and each had won as many matches as she had lost.

The English invaders won the middle states doubles crown Friday, being the first foreign team to have the honor. The summary:

MIDDLE STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
—Final Round

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

MOORE WINS 100-MILE RACE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Lou Moore, Hollywood driver, won the 100-mile automobile race at the state fair track here Saturday in 1h. 20m. 59.83s. Sam Ross of Ann Arbor, Mich., finished second, and Shorty Cantlon, who failed to qualify, drove Bill Cummings's car through the latter part of the race to take third place. Joe Petrali of Milwaukee won the five and ten-mile national championship motorcycle races after Jim Davis, veteran speed merchant, was unable to start his machine. Petrali's time in the five-mile was 4m. 1.23s. and in the 10-mile 8m. 3.23s. Louis Balinski, Battle Creek, Mich., was second in the five-mile event, and Andrew Hader, Cincinnati, third. Arthur Pechar, New Haven, Conn., took second in the 10-mile event and Balinski third. Andrew Hader won the 15-mile national championship motorcycle race in 12m. 13.35s., with Miny Wain second and Allan Huber third. Because of delay in starting the program, the scheduled 25-mile, 21.35 cubic inch solo national championship motorcycle race was reduced to 10 miles, and Petrali again came in first, with Hader second and Waln third. Petrali's time was 7m. 43.81s.

ST. PAUL WINS A. A. PENNANT

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14 (AP)—The 1931 pennant of the American Association was won yesterday by the St. Paul club, and the Saints will meet the winner of the International League race for the "Little World's Series" championship, starting here Sept. 30. St. Paul clinched the title by defeating Kansas City, 11 to 1, in the second game of yesterday's doubleheader, after losing the first, 4 to 3.

ITALIAN WINS SPECIAL SWIM

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 14 (AP)—Gianni Gambi of Italy nosed out Clarence Ross of Brooklyn by a scant three feet to win the special invitation three-mile swim which headlined the Canadian national exhibition program Saturday. Gambi swam the distance in 1h. 3m. 45s. to win first prize of $400. Ross won $300 for finishing second; Sammy Shields, Miami, Fla., $200 for third, and Frank Pritchard, Buffalo, $100 for fourth.

TILDEN FEATURES PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 14—William T. Tilden 2d, world professional champion, easily defeated Francis T. Hunter in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5, at the Sanon Woods Hunt Club Saturday. In the doubles he paired with Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Texas, but lost to Hunter and Bobby Sellers. It was Barnes's first professional appearance.

STREIT TO LEAD OFFICIALS

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14 (AP)—C. W. (Bill) Streit Jr. of Birmingham Saturday was elected president of the Southern Football Officials' Association at the organization's annual meeting. Everett Strupper, Atlanta, was elected vice-president, and A. R. Hutchens of Lake Wales, Fla., secretary. Each represents his State on the board of directors.

SINGLES TITLE WON BY VINES

Forced to Play Super Tennis by Lott, Who Maintains Self-Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The Golden Jubilee tennis champion, the twenty-first in the 50 years of play, is H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif. He won the title in incomparably brilliant style on Saturday, when he defeated George M. Lott Jr. of Philadelphia, in the final round at Forest Hills stadium, 7—9, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5.

Frederick C. Baggs of New York, after striving mightily for the honor for many years, at last captured the United States veteran singles championship, with a final victory over Clarence M. Charest, the left-handed player from Washington, who won two years ago, by a score of 6—2, 6—4.

Vines, who expects to celebrate his twentieth birthday at his home in Pasadena two weeks hence, displayed at times tennis that was far beyond any that has been shown since Tilden was at his best, with successive placements which were super tennis in their accuracy and speed. He had to show them, however, as George Lott was fighting him every minute of the time, and only by such tactics could the new champion halt the rallies which threatened his supremacy. Every time the young Californian slackened his pace in the slightest, Lott was right after him, and displaying the finest tennis that the former Chicagoan has shown in any national championship, fought his way to set point many times during the various sets, only to be swamped by a fusillade of shots that left him helpless before the onslaught.

Lasts More Than Two Hours

The battle, which lasted for more than two hours and a quarter of actual play, began promptly at 3, with Vines using his service to take the initial game, in vigorous style, after back court exchanges. Lott was outcrafting him at the start, but the placements of Vines were somewhat neutralizing this already. Lott went into the lead by a break in the seventh game, only to be confronted with a series of placements and volleys, which gave the next game to Vines. Two games later, a similar series of plays by Vines, brought him to set point, but Lott was ready with his craftiest play, and won six of the next seven rallies by forcing Vines into errors, to tie the score.

Service won the next four games, with Lott having a chance to break through in the thirteenth, only to be confronted with two placements and an ace. But he took his turn in the fifteenth, with his volleys, and then used his service to win the set, 9—7, after 40 minutes of play.

Both sides let down a bit at the start of the second set, and though each was watching for a chance to break, service prevailed to 4—3 in favor of Vines, and he secured the needed break in the next with his smashes, and then ran out the set with another series of flashing returns, including an ace and three volleys for placements, after being three times at set point.

Lott Leads Third at 5—3

Lott had his best chance in the third set. His service was working well, and his backcourt play was far superior to that of Vines. This enabled him to break through in the eighth to lead at 5—3, and to be within two points of the set at deuce in the next game. But two forcing shots by Vines ended the game, and the service duel continued until Lott was leading at 7—6. Then came the first real threat by Vines of what was to come. Six placements in 12 rallies gave him a love game on service, and a break at 5—3, and his service took another love game for the set.

With an hour and three-quarters already expended, the rest period was welcome to both players and officials, who had been working their hardest to be fair in their decisions, with good success. When they resumed, often 10 mintues, Lott was once more the superior in the play, and though every break in his favor was met by Vines with the utmost effect, a pair of breaks through service and the threat of a third brought Lott to set point at 5—2 and 15—40. But now was the moment which Vines chose for his greatest performance. Using every bit of the sizzling speed which had overwhelmed Perry, coupled with a control that made the ball go through the narrowest openings to stay inside the court, he took the game on an out and three earned points, and then ran the balance of the set in straight games, with 10 placements among his 18 points. Lott was not easing off a bit, but was watching every chance to score also, as his nine points including two volley placements showed, but he had met his master, and Vines was now set for victory. The final placement was across court from deep right, landing inside the service line on the opposite side at least a foot inside the side line, eluding Lott completely. The point scores:

FIRST SET														
Vines	4	1	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	1	9	1	2	3—57
Lott	1	4	3	7	1	5	5	2	2	8	0	4	7	4 4—56
SECOND SET														
Vines	7	2	4	3	4	2	1	4	4	6				3—35—6
Lott	5	4	0	8	2	4	0	2	3	3				2—35—3
THIRD SET														
Vines	4	1	4	6	2	3	6	4	1	4	5	6	4	—48—9
Lott	4	3	4	1	4	1	4	3	3	9	4	1	4	0 3—45—7
FOURTH SET														
Vines	1	1	4	4	0	1	3	8	4	4	6	4		—37—7
Lott	4	1	2	4	4	5	3	2	2	4	1			—36—6

The analysis:

Vines—3 sets, 39 games, 176 points, 7 service aces, 65 placements, 53 outs, 65 nets, 12 double faults; 72 earned points, 130 errors.

Lott—1 set, 24 games, 161 points, 6 service aces; 23 placements, 33 outs, 56 nets, 1 double fault; 31 earned points, 104 errors.

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

M. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, 7—9, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5

RHODE ISLANDERS WIN GOLF TROPHY

EASTERN POINT, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Ten Rhode Island golfers Saturday carried off the tri-state trophy for the second consecutive year at the Shennecossett Country Club, New London, scoring 17 points against 16½ by Massachusetts and 11½ by Connecticut.

The victors overcame a four-point handicap resulting from Scotch six-some matches in the morning in which Massachusetts scored seven points, Connecticut five, and Rhode Island three. Superior play in the afternoon individual matches gave Rhode Island first place, but not until the final card was turned in was the outcome of the matches decided.

Connecticut scored six points against Massachusetts and five and one-half against Rhode Island in the final summary; while the Bay Staters scored nine points against the Nutmeggers and seven and one-half against the Rhode Island team. The latter golfers chalked up nine and one-half points against the Connecticut players and seven and one-half against the Massachusetts team.

Brad Oxnard of Rhode Island turned in the best card in the individual matches with a 70, defeating Bobby Grant, Hartford district champion, and Bill Blaney of the Bay State, 3 and 2 and 5 and 4, respectively.

S. WEDNESDAY LOSES 4 TO 0

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheffield Wed.	4	0	1	20	9	8
Huddersfield T.	3	2	0	8	4	8
Middlesbrough	3	1	1	12	8	7
Blackpool	3	1	1	7	5	7
W. Bromwich A.	3	0	3	7	3	6
Sheffield United	3	0	3	11	8	6
Everton	2	0	1	9	3	6
Aston Villa	3	1	1	11	6	5
Leicester City	3	1	2	11	8	5
The Arsenal	1	3	1	8	7	5
Bolton Wanderers	2	1	2	12	13	5
Liverpool	2	1	2	7	6	5
Manchester City	2	1	2	6	7	5
Portsmouth	2	1	2	7	11	5
Birmingham	1	2	1	9	7	4
Newcastle Unit.	2	0	2	7	7	4
West Ham Unit.	2	0	3	5	13	4
Sunderland	1	1	3	5	8	3
Blackburn R.	1	1	3	6	13	3
Chelsea	1	0	4	8	11	2
Derby County	1	0	4	6	12	2
Grimsby Town	0	1	4	6	18	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rang'rs	8	1	1	31	12	17
Kilmarnock	7	2	1	20	9	16
Celtic	5	4	0	25	9	16
Motherwell	6	2	1	24	10	14
Aberdeen	4	3	1	10	7	11
Third Lanark	5	1	2	18	11	11
Cowdenbeath	4	3	3	17	20	11
St. Mirren	5	0	5	15	18	10
Partick Thistle	4	1	4	17	14	9
H. of Midlothian	4	1	5	10	11	9
Clyde	4	0	4	13	14	8
Greenock Morton	3	1	6	18	20	7
Falkirk	2	3	3	14	16	7
Dundee	2	3	3	14	17	7
Hamilton	2	3	6	18	23	7
Airdrieonians	3	1	8	17	23	7
Dundee United	2	3	5	13	20	7
Queen's Park	2	2	6	13	26	6
Leith Athletic	2	1	6	9	19	5
Ayr United	0	3	7	13	28	3

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 14—The biggest surprise in Saturday's matches in the English Association Football League was the defeat of Sheffield Wednesday by Middlesbrough, on the latter's ground, before the largest crowd of the day. The Sheffield team, which has been carrying all before them this season, suffered a heavy reverse, 4 to 0 and, as Huddersfield Town—the only first division team to maintain an unbeaten record—defeated West Ham United 3 to 1, the pair of Yorkshire teams share the lead in the race for the league championship. The Arsenal team, winner for the first time last season, had the pleasure at the expense of Sunderland of registering their first victory in the present campaign. The Arsenal's two goals, to which Sunderland did not reply, were scored by a Middlesex County cricketer, J. H. A. Hulme.

The highest score of the day was at Birmingham where Aston Villa routed the weakened Grimsby town team, 7 to 0, and the fishermen have still to score their first win. West Bromwich Albion, newly promoted from division two, lost by the only goal scored in a game with Sheffield United and Everton, promoted with West Bromwich, also lost by precisely the same margin on its own ground to Manchester City. Chelsea and West Ham United, two London sides, both traveled for their fixtures, but failed to obtain any points. The former visited Newcastle United and scored once to United's quartet of goals, the latter also only managed to score once to Huddersfield town's three.

In the second division no team has scored a maximum number of points, but Southampton, Bury and Bradford have each obtained eight points from their five engagements and are at the top of the list. Three teams, Southend United, Fulham, and Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic, share the lead in the third division, southern section, while in the northern section, Gateshead and Southport have both secured the maximum number of points and are two clear points ahead of their three nearest rivals, Lincoln City, Crewe Alexandra, and Barrow.

In the Scottish League, Celtic were held to a draw, 1-all, before their own spectators by the famous amateur side, Queens Park, and therefore lost ground in the race for the league championship with their great rival, Glasgow Rangers, which defeated Patrick Thistle, 3 to 1. The highest scores in this league were four each by Third Lanark and Motherwell against Clyde and Falkirk, respectively.

DR. ALEKHINE HOLDS LEAD

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 14 (AP)—The sixteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played here yesterday and eight games were decided, including two adjourned from earlier rounds. The winners were Isaac I. Kashdan, United States; B. Kostitch, Jugoslavia; G. Stoltz, Sweden; and Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland. Dr. Alekhine of France drew, but maintained a four-point lead. The fifteenth round was contested Saturday, the winners being A. Nimzowitsch of Denmark, E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, Dr. K. Asztalos of Jugoslavia and G. Stoltz of Sweden. Dr. Alekhine of France and Kashdan of the United States both adjourned their games.

FRENCHMAN BREAKS RECORD

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP)—The French Olympic hope, Jules Ladoumegue, clipped two and two-tenths seconds of the world record for the three-quarter mile run in Colombes Stadium here yesterday during a charity meet. Ladoumegue was timed in 3m. 0s. as compared to the listed mark of 3m. 2.2-5 in 1895 by the American, T. P. Conneff.

VIENNA SOCCER TEAM WINS

VIENNA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Vienna's International soccer football team defeated Germany yesterday, 6 to 4. Vienna led, 3 to 4, at half time.

SANTA PAULA BEATS ROSLYN

Polo Victory Comes in the Final Minute of Play in U. S. Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 14—The Santa Paula polo team, though living up to its reputation as the most dangerous threat to the Hurricanes for the United States polo championship, met with unexpected opposition on Saturday in the second game of the 1931 series, on International Field, Meadow Brook, from the youthful team from Roslyn, organized and captained by Harold E. Talbott Jr. Not until the final minute of play was the team from the pampas certain of victory, when the winning goal was put through by Juan Reynal, making the score 8 to 7.

Santa Paula ran away with the lead early in the game, with their mounts showing considerable superiority, to lead at 5 to 2 at half time. But the hard-riding young Long Islanders, with their Texas confrere, Cecil Smith, rallied in the second half, and climbed into a lead of 7 to 6 half way through the seventh chukker. But just at the bell, the score was tied once more, and the lone goal in the final chukker settled the game.

Only one goal was scored in the first chukker, after several misses and blocked trials for free shots. Then Talbott received a pass from Cecil Smith from the sideboards, and angled the ball in.

Santa Paula Leads 3 to 1

A free shot by Manuel Andrada, on a foul by J. C. Rathborne, and a pair of goals by the Reynals, one for each, on perfect passes from the Santa Paula back, put the Argentines into the lead, 3 to 1, in the second chukker, and though the Roslyn four, with Smith and Michael Phipps the chief aggressives, were the attacking parties all through the third, Smith scored only once, with some help from Talbott. Two more goals for Santa Paula came in the fourth, Juan Reynal scoring after a shot from safety position by Andrada had been stopped, and the latter adding another from a closely fought scrimmage.

With the start of play after the longer intermission, the tide turned sharply to Roslyn, though its full flood did not come until a slip by the pony of Andrada had caused a temporary halt. But after the Argentine captain had remounted another pony, a shot by Talbott from far down in the corner, at an extreme angle, scored. Then Harrington took the ball from a pass by Andrada, at the throw in, and holding off Smith on his near side, while driving down, scored from the off.

The real Roslyn rally came in the sixth and seventh chukkers, with two goals coming in each. Smith to Phipps accounted for the first, after several misses. Another try by the pair was just saved by Andrada, but Phipps got it again and his pass to Talbott gave the latter an easy shot. Phipps to Smith placed the teams on even terms early in the seventh, and Rathborne to Phipps, with Andrada failing to halt the drive, placed the Americans ahead.

Four-Shot Drive Ties Score

But Juan Reynal took the matter in hand later in the chukker, and a four-shot drive the entire length of the field tied up the game once more. Then the final minute found him taking the ball out of a scrimmage near the Roslyn goal on a throw in, and slipping past Rathborne for the shot that ended the struggle.

The winners will encounter the Greentree four, with Thomas Hitchcock as its most conspicuous star, next Wednesday, in one semifinal, while the other team from the Argentine, the Hurlinghams, will make their debut on Tuesday, against the present champions, the Hurricanes. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Game—At Meadow Brook

SANTA PAULA	ROSLYN
No. 1—Alfredo Harrington	Michael Phipps
2—Juan Reynal	Cecil Smith
3—José Reynal	Harold E. Talbott Jr.
Back—Manuel Andrada	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Santa Paula 8, Roslyn 7. Goals—Juan Reynal 4, Andrada 2, José Reynal, Harrington for Santa Paula; Talbott 3, Phipps 3, Smith 2 for Roslyn. Referee—P. Skiddy von Stade. Umpires—J. Wesley White and W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

FLORIDA QUARTET TRIUMPHS

LIDO BEACH, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—A Coral Gables (Fla.) team, consisting of Everett, Ralph and Melvin Flanagan and Richard Marshall, captured the United States junior 880-yard relay swim here yesterday from a half-dozen metropolitan district rivals. The Florida quartet swam the half-mile in 10m. 24 2-5s. to win comfortably from the New York A. C.

CARDINALS PURCHASE PITCHER

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Durham club of the Piedmont League announced yesterday the sale of Jack Blakenship, pitcher, to the St. Louis Cardinals. Blakenship was turned over to the Cardinals' farm at Greensboro. The price was not announced.

REDS BUY FORMER GIANT

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds have announced the purchase of Joe Morrissey, shortstop, from the St. Paul club of the American Association. Morrissey, a former member of the Giants, will report to the Reds next spring.

Marines Outshoot Coast Guard Team

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—The United States marines outshot the Coast Guards at Long range Saturday to win the United States rifle team championship for the second-straight year.

The marine team of 10 men finished with a score of 2809 out of a possible 3000. The Coast Guards came second with 2788, the infantry third with 2759, the navy fourth with 2757, the cavalry fifth with 2749 and the engineers sixth with 2741.

When the 112 competing teams started the fifth and final stage of the match Saturday, the Coast Guards had a lead of two points, but the marines hung up a total of 934 on the 1000-yard range while the Coast Guards could do no better than 911.

The match finished the national rifle matches which have been in progress for a month, establishing a new record for attendance and number of entries.

The District of Columbia National Guard team was awarded first place in the National Guard classification of the team match with a score of 2716. The Massachusetts guard team, at first placed at the top, finished second with a converted score of 2715, three below its original count. The Washington

Economic Independence First Requisite for the Philippines

Consensus in Islands Appears to Be, However, That Political Uncertainty Should Be Terminated to Clear Path for Development

PHILIPPINE SERIES—No. 6

Are the Philippine Islands ready for political independence from the United States, and would they profit economically and socially thereby? Numerous American governmental officials have visited the islands this summer to prepare for anticipated debates on this question in the next session of Congress. A series of six articles has been prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *by Prof. Ralston Hayden, authority on the Philippines, who recently spent several months there and in the Far East.*

By RALSTON HAYDEN

Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan, and Carnegie Visiting Professor, University of the Philippines.

HONG KONG—The well-nigh universal human desire for stability and permanence in the fundamental relations of life is one of the major causes of the present general dissatisfaction with the existing situation in the Philippine Islands.

Filipinos, Americans and resident foreigners agree upon one thing, and, one is tempted to conclude, upon one thing only: that the 30 years of uncertainty as to the political future of the Archipelago should be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Only when this has been done, they say, can the country develop economically, politically and socially.

Most of them are utterly tired of the everlasting subject of "independence" that obtrudes itself upon every business transaction, every plan for the future, and every casual conversation. To some, almost any political status seems preferable to the present uncertainty.

An Unstable World

Writing this final article upon the Philippines in neighboring Hong Kong, and reading the dispatches from a dozen world centers, one cannot fail to feel that permanent solid political institutions are not easily attainable today, especially in the Orient. Within the hour an Englishman, who is the head of an important firm in this British colony remarked to the writer that he had lived in Hong Kong for 10 years.

"And what will the next 10 years bring forth?" he was asked.

Throwing up his hands, he exclaimed: "Ten years! If we could only see one year ahead!"

Present in Hands of United States

The Philippines Archipelago is an undeveloped, immature group of islands in an unstable world, and it must be recognzed that whatever stability, and solidity of institutions exists today in the Philippines depends upon the sovereignty of the United States over the Islands.

Given the conditions of uncertainty and flux that prevail in the rest of the Orient, and elsewhere, the early withdrawal of the United States from its Far Eastern dependency, or even the announcement that withdrawal would occur at the end of five or of 10 years, would produce a condition in the Islands beside which the present situation would seem to be the acme of security. The conclusion is that the Philippines to obtain a development, necessary for independence, must gain it under the ægis of the United States.

That the Islands are so unprepared economically to accept independence after three decades of preparation is the strongest possible argument that without further delay the United States should formulate and carry out a program that will make it possible for it to separate from the Philippines within a reasonable period of time. Such action is made urgent not only by Filipino demands for independence, but by the determination of American union labor and certain agricultural interests, and American-owned Cuban sugar to force the early "freedom" of the Philippines in order to be able to impose the American tariff upon competing Philippine products, and to bar Filipino immigrants from the United States.

As the situation stands today, the United States cannot with honor, or even with decency and safety, withdraw from the Philippines without giving that country a considerable further period within which to develop economically under the protection of America and with the assistance of an advantageous position in the American market.

Economic Unpreparedness

Although he has consistently refused to discuss the question of independence, Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis in his recent annual message to the Insular Legislature presented a vivid picture of the economic unpreparedness of the islands.

It will be recalled that in his inaugural address Governor Davis mentioned economic and industrial development as an essential part of the foundation without which "any structure of government, no matter what its character, will inevitably fall." After two years as chief executive of the islands, what did he say regarding the economic foundation of the Philippines?

Governor Davis declared that the Government was confronted with "a dangerous" financial condition; that governmental stability is directly dependent upon economic stability and, in effect, that the Philippine economic structure is inadequate even under existing conditions; that "if we do not increase materially our national wealth, we cannot progress, we will retrogress"; that "in an open world market we cannot compete successfully with our neighbors" unless we can meet their prices, and "that we cannot do today in most of our major crops"; that the land problem is "dangerous," and that an "oppressed peasantry" is the "greatest danger" to any country; and that the doors to the national treasure house, Mindanao, second largest island in the archipelago, and rich in resources, are being unlocked by foreigners.

An Economic Dependency

"Today our neighboring competitors have advanced so far beyond us in economic development," he said, "that even with concentrated effort a number of years must pass before we can hope to equal them. As a result we are today incapable of competing in world markets. A continuation of this condition will ultimately result in untold misery."

These are strong words, but Governor Davis has not overstated the case. The hard fact is that the Philippines have become an economic as well as a political dependency of the United States. The tariff law of 1909, which so far as it applied to them was feared and opposed by the Filipino leaders, virtually gave the islands a duty-free market in the United States.

The volume of Philippine trade with us immediately and enormously increased and Philippine exports were concentrated in the United States with a balance of trade that was favorable to the islands. There followed a rapid rise of the standard of living in the dependency. Prosperity meant, among other things, roads, concrete markets, public schools, sanitation, more and better food, travel theretofore undreamed of by bus and rail, electric lights, motion pictures within the reach of all, and an opportunity for one's children to rise in the world.

But the easy, protected market in the United States also resulted in production costs that are away above those of competitive growers of the chief crops of the Philippines. Deprive the Filipinos of that protected market today, or within a very considerable period to come, and their economic ruin will be immediate, certain, and complete, as La Vanguardia, the leading Filipino newspaper in Spanish, frankly stated more than two years ago.

If it were probable that the Filipinos could peaceably retrogress to the living conditions of their fathers, there might be reason for allowing them to do so in order that they might start afresh to build a national economy based upon their own means rather than upon foreign standards and foreign wealth.

The Price of Retrogression

There is the gravest doubt, however, whether social and political chaos would not follow a sudden and drastic depression of the standards of living that have been built up in the Philippines since 1900. As has already been indicated, even now there are many sections of the islands where dissatisfied taos, or peasants, who feel themselves oppressed are a menace to public safety.

At the moment of writing this dispatch the employees of Manila tobacco factories are conducting a strike because of threats to reduce their pay by 10 per cent on account of the existing economic crisis. The great sugar districts of the Visayan Islands, the home of almost a third of the insular population, would be ruined were they to be abruptly deprived of their privileged position in the American market. In some of these districts conflict would not be far behind want and hunger.

Furthermore, at the very time when the Government would need every ounce of its strength, and when its expenses would be enormously increased, its income would be drastically reduced. Just what the reduction would be cannot be predicted with certainty. Last year the Secretary of Finance estimated that during the first year of a full American tariff against the Philippines, public revenues would fall from 80,000,000 pesos, roughly the average for the last few years, to about 69,000,000 pesos.

However, the estimated revenues for 1932, even with free trade, are now budgeted at little more than 67,000,000 pesos, and it is generally expected that collections will not reach this figure. Another official estimate puts the national income under tariff conditions at between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 pesos, assuming world economic conditions and the internal life of the country to be normal.

Whatever the precise decrease in revenue might be, the inescapable conclusion is that an independent Philippines cut off from the American market within the next five or 10 years could not possibly meet the ordinary expenses of government, let alone protect itself against the social and political dangers that economic disaster would almost certainly bring upon the country.

Ties Not Easily Broken

Such are some of the results of the economic dependence of the Philippine Islands upon the United States. Political ties can be severed at a stroke by political action; economic bonds cannot be so easily broken. Congress and the President may be able to "free" the Philippines almost over night—although able constitutional authorities maintain that they lack legal power to do so.

But if—as provided by the Hawes-Cutting bill that was favorably reported to the United States Senate during the last session of Congress—they should do so without regard for the economic dependence that has grown out of the political connection between the United States and the islands, the 13,000,000 Filipinos would be exposed to the gravest danger of economic ruin and political and social chaos.

If these views of the probable effects of early political and economic separation are sound, how can Filipino leaders continue their demand for "immediate, complete and absolute independence"? The answer is simple. Until recently they have not expected to get it, although the Filipino people unquestionably desire their country to be independent.

Among the Christians the feeling is unanimous and strong. The masses would take independence tomorrow, economic as well as political. And why not? The younger of them have never known anything but peace, order, prosperity, and personal security. These blessings are as natural to them as the air they breathe.

In the provinces the people seldom see an American official, or, in many parts of the Archipelago, an American of any sort. They do not read. Most of them have never been out of a small community that is pretty well isolated from the rest of the world. How can they know what the invisible might of the United States means to their country and to them?

Furthermore, for 30 years popular Filipino political leaders have blamed every ill in the lives of their followers upon their foreign conquerors. Be it drought, locusts, taxes, or inability to get Juan—type name for the native Filipino—a government job, the fault is that of the Americanos.

But, to return to the leaders. Their traditional demand has been for immediate and complete independence, regardless of the consequences, chiefly for tactical reasons. As the campaign of American special interests for independence for the Philippines has become stronger, however, their real desires, well understood by Americans in close touch with them, have been more frankly expressed.

Within the past year almost every Filipino newspaper in Manila has editorially expressed fear of the economic results of separation. Two of them, the Herald and the Tribune, have said that the time has come to shift their campaign for independence to meet the altered situation in the United States, and openly to seek a program of separation that would enable their country to live economically.

In July Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate and popular leader, was reported to have declared in Washington: "I would like independence with our economic relations so arranged that we would have time to adjust the economic situation." Commenting upon this declaration, Mr. Roxas said:

"Senate President Quezon's statement on independence is not new. The majority party and its leaders, in demanding independence, have always taken for granted a period of readjustment."

Dean Jorge Bocobo, an independista of almost religious conviction, declared:

Not Going to Be Unfair

"The idea of immediate, complete, and absolute independence does not necessarily exclude economic adjustments, which are indispensable in view of our economic dependence upon the United States for the past three decades."

Shortly before the Quezon statement appeared the Governor of an important province said to the writer:

"We know that the United States is not going to leave the Philippines without giving us a chance to prepare economically for independence. That would be unfair. You won't do it."

Thus do the Filipino leaders recognize the fact that their country is economically unprepared for immediate and complete economic separation from the United States. What they desire is political independence at an early date, followed by a considerable period for economic readjustment with continued free trade, or at least preferential trade with the United States.

What shall be done in this situation? The answer is not simple. Certain fundamentals of action can be safely indicated, however.

In the first place, both Americans and Filipinos must admit that there is no cheap and easy road to Philippine independence.

Second, there must be an unalterable determination by those Americans who value their country's honor that her trusteeship for the Philippines shall not be terminated prematurely and improperly as the outcome of American domestic politics and in response to the demands of highly organized special interests in the United States.

Third, the Administration of President Hoover should meet the responsibility of dealing with the Philippine question as an urgent national problem of major importance. It should formulate and put into execution a definite program that will make possible the gradual reduction and ultimate termination of the complete economic dependence of the Philippines upon the United States.

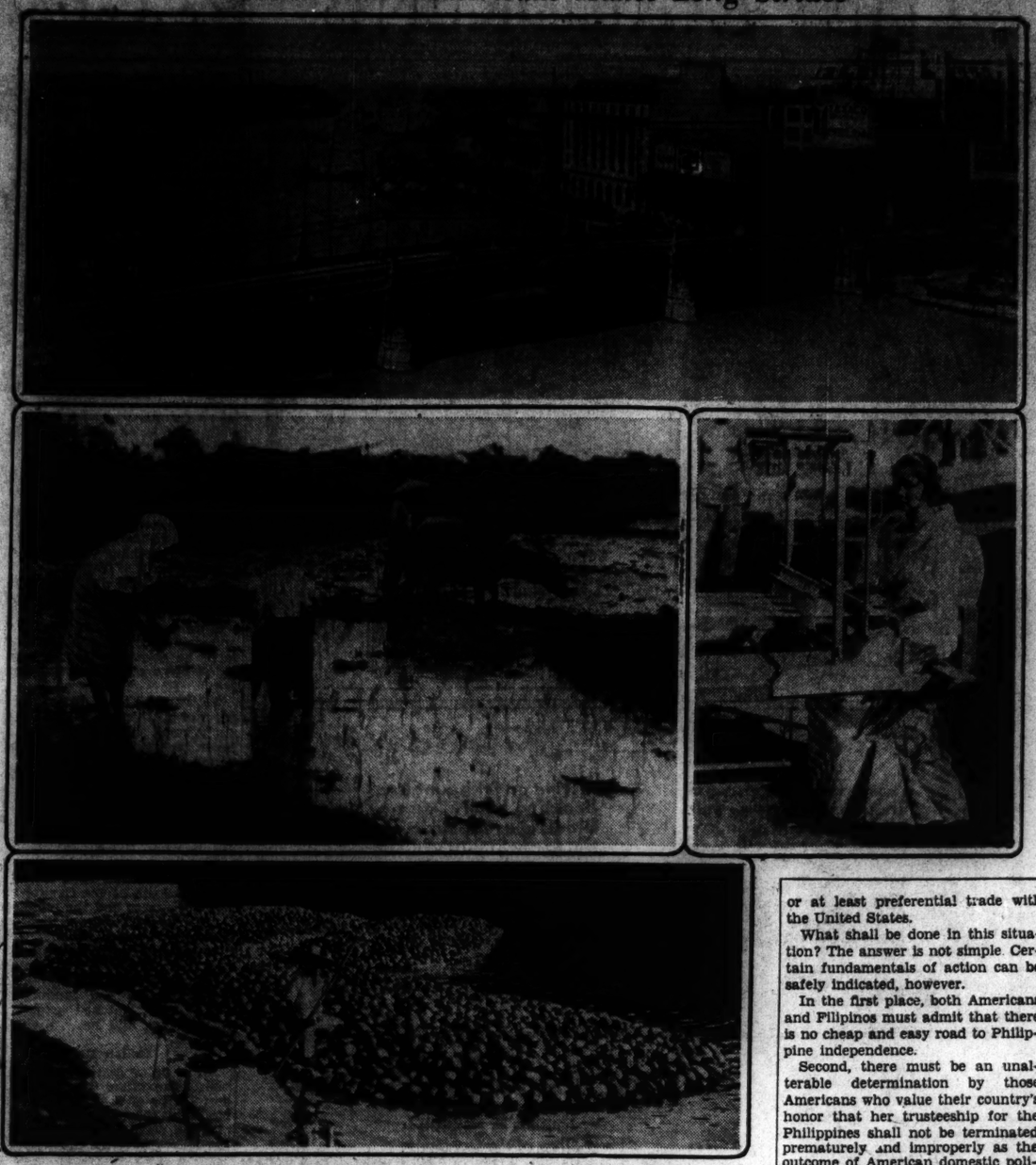
Filipino acceptance of such a program, which should be planned in close consultation with the Filipino leaders, ought to be accompanied by a further extension of Philippine autonomy, especially should the Legislature, meanwhile, be able to overcome the weaknesses within itself that have been repeatedly brought to its attention by successive Governors-General.

As has been suggested in previous articles of this series, the position of the Governor-General of the Philippines is not a satisfactory one either to Americans or to Filipinos. Governor Davis has made the most out of a situation of danger and difficulty. Will his successor also be a worker of political miracles?

On the Filipino side there must be faith in themselves and in America. A "now, or we'll never get it" attitude toward independence is based upon distrust of the ultimate fairness and integrity of the United States, and doubt as to the staying power of the Filipino people. Neither is justified. In 20, 25, or 30 years the Filipinos will still prefer an independent existence to greater safety and prosperity under the control of any foreign power. When the Philippines are in a position to have a fair chance as an independent nation the United States will not violate the first rule of its political code by withholding independence from them.

Meanwhile, the American people should insist that the Philippine problem be dealt with as a national responsibility that cannot be shirked at the behest of special interests, and the American Government should institute a definite program that will enable this Asiatic people for whom we are responsible to attain within a reasonable period of time that economic independence without which political independence is impossible.

Manila Under Americans Makes Long Strides



Top, R. Moulin from Ewing Galloway. Left center and bottom, Ewing Galloway. Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

OLD INDUSTRIES PERSIST IN PHILIPPINES

As Elsewhere in the Far East, the Orient and the Occident Are Continually Rubbing Elbows. In the Top Picture Is Shown the Jones Bridge Over the Pasig River at Manila, the Span That Connects the City With the Suburban Residential Area. Left Center Depicts Native Farmer Plowing a Rice Paddy While the Women Plant Rice Seriga Just as Their Ancestors for Hundreds of Years Have Done. Right Center Is a Native Girl of the Upper Class at Her Loom Upon Which Most of the Native Weaving of the Philippines Is Done. Bottom Shows How Coconuts Are Rafted Down the Rivers From the Interior to Manila, Where They Are Cut Open, the Meats Dried for Copra, and the Husks Woven Into Mats and Other Fiber Articles.

Filipino Press Tempers Attitude Toward Hurley

MANILA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Counseled by Senator Sergio Osmena, acting president of the Philippine Senate, to "be tolerant and not jump at conclusions," Filipino newspapers yesterday took a more calm attitude toward Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, who is conducting an investigation of the independence question.

The Manila Tribune says it is probable that many of those who intended to launch attacks on Mr. Hurley in the House and Senate chambers will now refrain from taking any steps in this direction, at least until Mr. Hurley reveals his conclusions.

The Philippine Herald printed a conciliatory editorial under the heading, "the absurdity of intolerance." "We shall gain nothing by assuming an attitude of intolerance," it said. "It is prudent and fair to take the Secretary's declarations in good faith since we gain nothing by embarrassing him, and by interfering with his investigation into local conditions we have done wrong and should immediately stop."

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HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Orchid Voile Dress

By DORIS GARST

A Molly Holden Story

"WELL, I won't sit by her," declared Jean Ware emphatically. "My father's on the school board, and Teacher can't make me sit next to that girl."

"And I won't either," echoed Mary Burke. "She's the dirtiest thing I ever saw."

"It's a shame that anyone like that has to come and spoil our school," sputtered Vera Jordan.

Molly Holden glanced at the friendless newcomer and pity welled up in her heart. Molly knew from experience how it hurt to be shunned because one was "different." She remembered that dreadful time at the spelling contest when she had been snubbed because of her "farmer" clothes. Maria was merely different in another way.

"She can sit by me," Molly said. "Then her seat will be the last in the outside row and I'll be the only one near her."

"I couldn't stand it to be near her," sniffed Jean Ware, turning up her nose.

"Perhaps," suggested Molly, "if we are nice to her we can get her to change her ways—keep herself clean. She hasn't any mother. Most likely she's never been taught."

She walked over to where Maria Ramos, the unhappy girl, stood and, linking arms with her, said: "Come with me. I'm going to ask Miss Wilkins if you can't sit by me."

A look of surprise followed by pleasure crossed Maria's face and she followed Molly like a stray puppy that has at last found a friend.

And Molly, who was never one to do things half-way, played with Maria at recess and ate lunch with her.

After school Maria went in a different direction, and Molly ran to catch up with Lora Bicknell, with whom she usually walked home. Lora seemed to be in a great hurry today for some reason or other, and when Molly caught up with her she held her chin high and her eyes straight ahead.

"What's the matter?" cried Molly.

"Since you've started being so chummy with a dirty Mexican," sniffed Lora, "I'm afraid we can't be friends."

"Oh, for pity's sake," cried Molly. "I just felt sorry for her. I think it's mean to treat anyone as if—as if—"

"Well," said Lora, "all the girls said that if that was the sort of company you liked, they would stop being friends with you."

Molly's brown eyes were snapping. "If that is the way they feel, let them." She paused and added a little huskily: "But you won't, will you, Lora? You won't quit me if I stand by this poor girl?"

"Well," said Lora, "all the girls walk home with you. But you can't expect me to associate with her at school." Then she added in exasperation: "I don't understand what you can see in her when you can have any girl you want for a chum."

"I'm just sorry for her," replied Molly gently, "because I know exactly how it feels to be treated as you girls treated Maria today." And then she went on to tell Lora of her unhappy experience at the spelling contest when some of the girls had so cruelly made fun of her because of her clothes.

"Oh," said Lora slowly, "I see. I guess we were mean and snooty."

Molly's eyes suddenly lighted up with their old eager look. "I'll tell you what," she cried, "I have a scheme. If I can get Maria to keep clean, will you be nice to her?"

"Why—why I suppose so," said Lora uncertainly.

"Will you promise?"

"Ye—es, I'll promise. But how on earth can you get her to keep clean. She looks as if she'd never had a bath."

"Leave that to me," cried Molly gayly as she left Lora at the turn in the road.

Molly's Plan

Molly's plan was to invite Maria over to spend Saturday and Sunday with her, for on Saturday she always washed and ironed and cleaned house, and then wound up the day by a thorough scrubbing of herself and Jerry and Bunny, her small brother and sister.

To her delight, Maria fell in enthusiastically with her plans. She helped with the washing and ironing and even laughingly agreed to wear some of Molly's clothes while her own were being laundered. Then she energetically helped Molly make the shack spick-and-span and her eyes sparkled with pride at the neatness she had helped to create.

Molly was a little fearful about suggesting a bath. It was only too apparent that bathing was not one of Maria's habits; but in a matter-of-fact manner Molly said: "You'll have to wait till the last for your bath, Maria, since you're the largest. We always start with the smallest."

Maria widened her eyes. "You want that I should take a bath in winter?"

"Oh, yes," replied Molly brightly. "This is general clean-up day."

Maria was game. When it was her turn, she went behind the screen near the stove and took her bath. She even submitted to letting Molly wash her hair. Then when she was clean and in her fresh clothes she wriggled around delightedly. "My, I feel good. I like myself better," she laughed.

"Yes," agreed Molly. "And everyone likes us better when we are clean." She glanced out of the corner of her eye to see if Maria had caught the idea. And Maria had. She was bright enough, if she was untaught.

"Will school girls like me better if I stay always clean like this?" she asked rather pathetically.

"I'm sure they will," said Molly.

"Then I will keep myself always clean. Then I like myself and others like me, too," said Maria gleefully. "Always my father tell me it unhealthy to bathe in winter. But you healthy, and you take baths in winter."

* * *

Molly did not notice that the orchid voile dress was gone until Sunday night when she went to hang up her clothes. Her heart was heavy with disappointment as she searched the little house. But the dress was gone. No doubt about it. Nor was there any doubt where it had gone.

The orchid voile was the only thing she had bought herself out of the fifty dollars she had won at the spelling contest. She had made the dress herself, very carefully by hand and it was the first really pretty dress she had ever owned. And now it was gone.

She had shown it to Maria that afternoon. "It is done," she had confided. "But I'm a little disappointed. It really needs some lace around the ruffles, but I couldn't afford lace nice enough for the dress."

Molly remembered what Maria had said when she left: "You only white girl who have been nice to me. I be your friend for always."

"And she probably had my dress hid under her coat when she was saying it," thought Molly bitterly, for more than she hated the loss of her precious dress did she hate the betrayal of her trust.

Monday Morning

Monday morning an immaculate Maria appeared at school. Her face shone; her hair was combed until it gleamed; her hands were as clean as anyone's

"My!" said Lora at recess. "What on earth did you do? She looks like a different person. And she seems quite nice now that she's clean. I mean to keep my promise to you and be friends with her."

Molly smiled wanly. Several of the other girls spoke of the miraculous change in Maria and rather shamefacedly expressed a willingness to be friendly with her now. And Molly did not know what to say. Knowing what she did about her she did not want to be responsible for her. She felt that she must have more time to think the matter over. She did not know what to do.

It simplified matters, for the present at least, to have Maria seem as anxious to avoid her as she was to avoid Maria.

That night Molly decided that the only thing to do was have a talk with Maria the next morning, tell her frankly that she knew she took the dress and must return it

But the next morning when she arrived at school Molly found a sparkling-eyed Maria awaiting her at the corner of the yard. She had her hands behind her back. "Which hand you take?" she cried.

"Why—why, I don't know," stammered Molly.

Then Maria held out a neatly wrapped package. Molly untied it with trembling fingers and unwrapped—her orchid voile dress. Only now it had lively, creamy, hand-made lace carefully whipped onto the ruffles.

"Oh!" Molly gasped. "Oh, how lively! But where? How?"

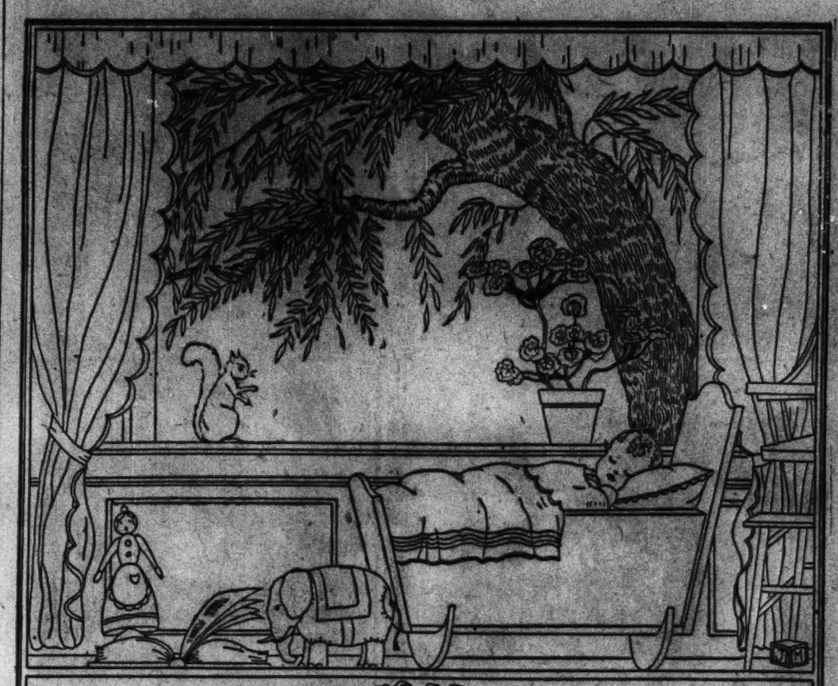
Maria laughed. "Oh, I have those lace. She been in family for long time. My mother wear it on her marriage dress. I wouldn't speak to you yesterday. I afraid you ask about dress and I not have it done," she giggled.

"Oh, but Maria!" protested Molly. "You shouldn't have done that—taken this lovely lace from your mother's wedding dress for me."

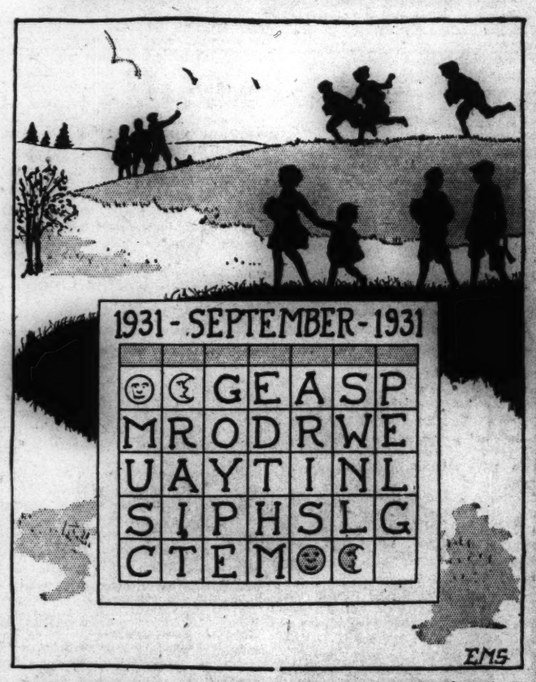
"That is nothing," said Maria. "For you I gladly do much more. You who are my friend—you who teach me to be so white girls will like me."

Then Molly's eyes brimmed over. Not for the recovery of her precious dress, not for the lace and all it meant, but for the recovery of her faith in her friend, did she shed tears of happiness.

The other girls clustered around and oh-ed and ah-ed over the pretty dress and the lovely bridal lace that trimmed it, but there wasn't a girl there, not even Maria, who knew what Molly's tears were for.



September Calendar Puzzle



September brings the opening of the schools again. Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, see if you can spell the names of nine different studies which are usually part of the school course.

Unselfish in Receiving

ONE of the very first lessons our parents try to teach us is to share whatever we may have, whether it be toys, candy or good times. The reward of sharing is fully repaid by the happy feeling that comes to us when we see others made happy. Nothing ever seems as fine, looks as splendid or tastes as delicious as when we have a companion to enjoy it with us.

But did you ever stop to think that one can be as selfish in the matter of receiving as in that of giving? When a friend brings to us an offering that he thinks will make us happy, it is decidedly selfish to spoil his pleasure by refusing to accept it; or if we do accept it, to do it in such a half-hearted manner that much of the joy of giving it to us has vanished.

We know that we feel twice as happy if the friend to whom we are presenting a gift accepts it with a warm-hearted expression of joy and acts as if he really-truly likes it and appreciates our thoughtfulness. Then it is no more than fair that we practice a gracious air of receiving delightedly things planned for us. Even if the time itself does not mean very much to us, we can always appreciate the loving thought.

We can also be selfish in the holding back of praise where praise is due. If Maryella has a pretty new dress, how happy it would make her feel if we would mention it and tell her now nice she looks. If Anna Mae has a cousin come to visit her, and immediately brings her over to get acquainted with you, be considerate enough to tell her how much you enjoyed meeting the cousin and also how thoughtful it was of her to bring her over.

If Marie does a kind act that comes to your notice, do not be stingy with your praise. It will perhaps help her in her efforts to be on the lookout for other good deeds to do, and if you notice these loving acts that she has performed, it may give you an added desire to look closer for things you may do too.

When Grandmother or Mother have worked many hours over tedious sewing to make something beautiful for you let them know you appreciate it, instead of merely muttering, "Thank you."

Be gracious with your receiving as well as with your giving.

Jack and Mary in the Philippines

By NORMA B. McENHILL

A Story of the Coconuts

JACK and Mary stood under a tall coconut palm tree, looking up into the branches.

They had come with Mother on a lovely drive along the river to this beautiful coconut grove, and while Mother was making a call on the Lady of the Coconut Grove, they played in the long avenues among the trees.

When Mary first looked up into the tree, she laughed merrily. "Oh, Jackie!" she cried, "see all the pretty nuts up there! They look like a big, happy family."

"Yes," said Jack. "See how they cling close to each other, and snuggle up to the big tree as if they were asking their mother to tell them a story. I would like to have one of those big, brown coconuts."

"I like the middle-sized ones, too," Mary said, "but I like the darling little green ones best. They are the babies, I think. And oh, see the lovely yellow blossoms hugging close to the little green nuts. I think the yellow blossoms are the little sisters, don't you?"

There was a gentle tap, tap, tapping among the nuts over Jack's and Mary's heads as the land breeze swayed the branches of the tall tree. The yellow blossom bent over the little green coconut. It almost seemed as if she were whispering to it.

That night when Jack and Mary were calling good night to each other from their white-screened beds, they thought of the coconuts back in the lovely grove by the river. "Perhaps the big Mother-tree is telling her family of coconuts a bed-time story now, Jackie," Mary said.

If Jack and Mary could have understood the language of the tap, tap, tapping nuts, perhaps this is what they would have heard, as the coconuts clung lovingly to the mother tree, and the little green coconut Mary loved best crept close to one of its older brothers.

Mother Palm Tree's Story

"It is time for our story, my children," spoke the tall palm tree, with a soft rustle of her leaves. "Whose turn is it to choose?"

"It is Little Brother's turn tonight," said Little Yellow Blossom, settling her petals expectantly.

"What do you choose, Little Brother?" asked Mother Palm Tree.

"Oh, please tell us the story about our going out into the Big World, and what we are all to do there," begged the little green coconut.

"Could you tell us a little about our family first?" asked Little Yellow Blossom. "I would like to know something of our family tree."

"Our family is a very old family," began Mother Palm Tree, swaying her fronds gently. "We hold a very important place in the great world. We are loved and prized by all who know us.

"Our branch of the Palm family has lived on this island of the Philippines for many years."

"Our island's name is Luzon!" broke in the oldest brown coconut.

"Yes, and the Philippine Islands lie in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. I remember that," said another of the older brothers.

"I am proud to be the mother of such a fine family of coconuts. You are all good children and we have been very happy together. But now the time is near when my oldest children will go out into the Great World.

"Some of you may be planted here at home and become tall trees like your mother, but more of you will go in great ships across the blue sea, to other lands.

"Some of you may go dressed as you now are, in your hard, brown coats, and some of you will have your shells opened on the river banks and your white meat dried in the sun. Men will then give you a new name. They will call you 'copra,' but you will remember that you are still my good coconut children.

"You will be taken to great mills to be shredded and used in food or to have your oil pressed out.

"Some of your oil will be used in food, some will be burned in lamps,

"Oh, Jackie," Mary cried, "see all the pretty nuts up there!"

and some will be made into pleasant-smelling soap that will keep little children's faces and hands sweet and rosy."

"I would like to go out into the Great World in my own coat," said one of the large nuts. "I am sure some boy or girl would like me that way.

"I would like to have my oil made into a little round ball of soap," said another of the big brown nuts. "Then perhaps I could touch the rosy cheeks of the little boy and girl who came to play in our shade. 'Jack' and 'Mary' they call each other. I loved them as soon as I saw them and they looked up and laughed so merrily when they saw us here."

"I would like to be shredded and made into a big round cake for them," said one of the middle-sized nuts.

"And you, Little Brother. What would you like best to be?" asked the Mother Tree.

"It would be fine to be made into food," answered Little Green Coconut, "but I would like best of all to be planted and grow into a big beautiful tree like our dear mother."

"A beautiful wish, Little Green Coconut," came a soft voice from the branches.

It was the Sea Breeze who had stolen among them while they were talking, bringing with her a fragrance of sea brine.

"Keep always that hope in your heart, Little Brother," the Sea Breeze continued, "and some day I believe that your dream will come true. And now—

"Close your eyes, Little Coconuts all,
"I will sing you a song of the sea.
"Good night! Good night! The stars are alight.
"Sleep well, and wake happily."

A Day In the City

BEN and Lois and little Ann had been promised a surprise at the end of the summer if they carefully and cheerfully performed their tasks every day. Daddy had been very mysterious about it, assuring them it would be something they would all enjoy very, very much, but beyond that would tell them nothing.

The summer sped by, and the three little Armstrongs worked and played and grew brown in the sunshine. The children had taken exceptional care of the garden and it had seemed to say "Thank you" by yielding an abundance of the choicest vegetables. Mother had canned quarts and quarts of them, as well as gallons of berries and fruit besides, and Ben and Lois and Ann had helped to gather and prepare every bit of it.

They had helped in the field too. Ben had driven the derrick home for Daddy when he stacked his hay, and Lois and little Ann had carried pitchers of ice water, and sometimes lemonade and cold buttermilk to the men working in the fields. Of course there were the everyday duties of dishwashing, caring for their rooms, and driving the cows to pasture and home again at night, but Ben and Lois and Ann did it all so happily and so capably that Daddy said he couldn't run the farm without them.

The Surprise

When the grain had been threshed, and Mother had finished most of her fruit-canning, she and Daddy might be seen talking and smiling together, as though they were discussing something very nice. After a day or two of this, Daddy said, "It's about time for our surprise, isn't it?" and three eager voices answered, "Tell us, Daddy."

"How would you like to go for an automobile trip to the State capital?" he asked just as though he didn't know what the answer would be!

Getting ready was one of the best parts of it. There were road maps to study, small suitcases to pack, many eager questions to ask, and much happy planning.

The drive to the city was interesting too—farms and little towns in the irrigated districts, and miles of gray sagebrush where provision had not yet been made for irrigation. Just at noon the capital city could be seen in the distance, and the first thing the children could distinguish was the dome of the Capitol rising above the trees and the buildings.

After lunch the three little Armstrongs were eager to explore. Such interesting places they visited! A park with a zoo, and a wonderful playground for children; the airplane hangers and landing field, where they watched experiments with gliders; and lastly, the Capitol building.

Indian Relics

An elevator carried them to the high dome where they had a wonderful view of the city. And in the basement they found the most fascinating place, for here was housed the collection of the State Historical Society. Ben and Lois and Ann wandered through rooms filled with Indian relics, rooms complete with pioneer furnishings, and still other rooms containing strange and interesting things brought into the State from all over the world.

The children's enthusiasm and interest was so great that Mother was afraid they might be a little disturbing, but the woman in charge smiled and said, "We like to have such appreciative visitors."

After they had left the Capitol building Daddy decided to do a little shopping and told the children to come with him. They walked down the busy street until he found the store he wanted.

"Let's go," said Daddy at last, when he had made his purchases and then almost at once, "Where's Ann?" Ben and Lois looked all over the store, and then dashed outside, but no Ann was to be seen!

Walking rapidly down the street, looking this way and that, Daddy spied a dear little familiar figure standing uncertainly at the next corner. In almost less time than it takes to tell it, he had overtaken his little girl and had her hand tight in his. "Where were you, Daddy?" she wanted to know, and Daddy and Ben and Lois tried to explain how they had turned into the store, thinking of course that she was following.

In telling of their day in the city after they got home, Ben and Lois used to say the things they saw at the Capitol and the landing-field and the park were all wonderful, but the best sight of all was little Ann when they thought they had lost her.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Puzzling Diagonals published Sept. 5:

Bowl, ball, vase, bone.

Grandfather's Games

By E. PONGRACZ JACOBI

A Story From Hungary

"I'VE never seen a porcupine, Grandfather. What is it like?"

Grandfather, Anikó and Béla were walking by the schoolhouse potato field. It was getting on toward fall time. Women were taking the potato bushes out of the ground with hoes. They gathered the potatoes in a heap and carried them in big baskets to the schoolhouse cellar.

Grandfather took up a big potato. Then he broke a dozen matches in half. He sharpened the bits with his penknife and stuck them all over the potato, all but the bottom. It looked exactly like a porcupine.

"That's what it's like," he said, "only much more bristly. If you watch carefully, you are sure to see one some day."

Béla put the potato porcupine into his apron pocket to keep. Grandfather was already busy making another toy.

He cut a slice out of a round potato, sharpened a match and stuck it right through the middle. Out of his pocket came a string which he wrapped very tightly round the upper half of the match. Then he pulled the string off with a jerk and set the toy on the ground, where it whirled and spun like a top.

"Oh, Grandfather, give it to me!" Anikó begged. But when she got it, Béla wanted another toy, too.

A pumpkin plant was spreading its huge green leaves along the path. Grandfather cut off the stem of a leaf. He shaved off the tiny prickles, made some holes on the hollow stem and another one at the end—and there was a fine whistle for Béla! If he put his fingers on the holes, first on one and then on another, he could even play a sort of tune on it: lee-la, lee-la!

Anikó played the accompaniment, blowing on an acacia leaf. They had quite a concert until Grandfather put his fingers in his ears.

"That will do, that will do!" he cried. "If we must have music, let it be singing. I have something nice for lunch in my pocket. We'll picnic in the oak grove. I know it is far for little feet, but you'll see how fast we get along if we sing. And this will show us the way."

He picked up a green apple that had dropped from a tree. The children watched eagerly what Grandfather would do with it. He stuck it on the pointed end of a stick and flung it a long way along the road. When they reached the spot where the apple had fallen, Anikó picked it up and Grandfather flung it straight forward on the road again. Bit by bit, following the apple, the children never noticed what a long way they had gone. And while they marched they sang:

"Dear Auntie Shopkeeper, how d'you do,
how d'you do?"
"Good morning, Johnnie dear, what can I
do for you?"
"Penn'orth of candy, please, 'cause I'm so
fond of it,
And if you're fond of me, give me an extra
bit!"
"Here's one that's extra sweet, I know
you'll like it well!"
"Dear Auntie Shopkeeper, thanks so much
and farewell!"

Anikó sang the words for Auntie Shopkeeper and Béla for Johnnie. Then Grandfather started another; and before Béla had time to remember that his little legs were tired, they had arrived at the oak grove. It was only a small patch of woodland. All the rest of the great oak forest had been cut down to make room for wheat, rye, corn and beet. But what was best of all, it was beautifully shady and cool.

A drove of pigs was busy digging up acorns at the far end of the grove. Pigs are as fond of acorns as children are of honey-cake. But under the giant tree where the little party sat, plenty of acorns were left for Béla to make little cups and saucers from.

Anikó gathered thistles and made a small basket by sticking them together. She meant to fill it with forget-me-nots for Mother.

"Do the little forest folk eat out of plates and cups like these?" Béla asked.

Grandfather nodded his head gravely. "They have dewdrops in acorn cups for breakfast, and half a strawberry each in an acorn plate for lunch. That reminds me—wouldn't you like to eat yours?"

Out of Grandfather's pocket came a little package of bread-and-butter. There was an apple for each, too. They munched contentedly, but Béla left a few crumbs in the tiny acorn plates. She liked to pretend that the little forest folk might be hungry. Perhaps they would like some bread-and-butter as a change from dewdrops.

When lunch was over, Anikó and Béla felt so lazy and happy that they were content to snuggle up close to Grandfather and lie still in the grass. Béla very nearly went to sleep. But he sat up and opened his eyes when Anikó begged: "Now tell us a story, Grandfather, please!"

And Grandfather began one of his tales of the legendary folk of Hungary, until it seemed that the whole place was filled with heroes and heroines, and every tree was a brave, strong knight, and every shadow a fairylike form.

Those were wonderful days in the cool, green wood for Anikó and Béla.

Upside-Down City

With an umbrella overhead there does not seem to be a great deal to look at. But eyes that are alert grow wide and excited when they discover the queer city reflected on the shining streets.

First one sees only the bottom of one's feet on the pavement as the reflected feet slap up when yours go down. But both spatter at the same time. Looking beyond the feet, the shops are edging the sidewalk just as above. They have doors in that upside-down city and people go into the shops upside-down as easily and naturally as anyone.

An automobile slides by and a policeman blows a whistle; one can almost hear it echo down there. A horse pulls a wagon around the corner and into another street of upside-down city.

The Public Library steps go down into a pale gray doorway and pale gray people go in and out with books.

The tallest buildings go towering down to a patch of white sky far, far away, and faint lights twinkle from these distant windows. It is a beautiful city, all misty and delicate with the colors we have here, a little paler, or as if they were one step behind.

But the sun is coming out and the soft rain draws back to the white clouds. The white clouds are torn apart into large loaves of feather bread, with bright blue sky between them.

Looking down again, the upside-down city has disappeared. The street is dry except for a few puddles, and they look only like lovely mirrors of blue.

Miss Five-Year-Old Reflects

There are so many things to learn
When I shall start to school;
I wonder if I shall forget
This garden and the pool
Where summer long I came to play
From dawn to dark most every day.

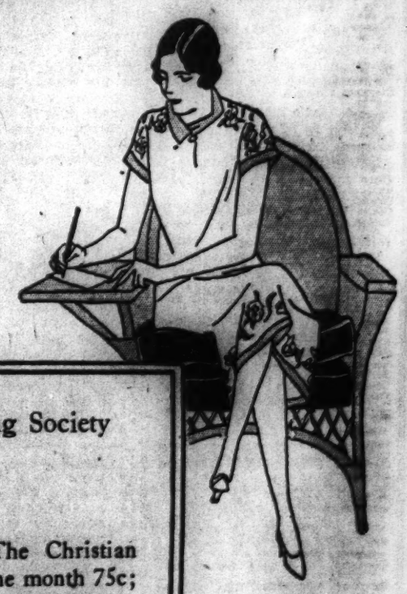
What must it be to sit so still
Nor even speak a word
Unless the teacher speaks to me—
It's like that I have heard;
My feet so love to dance and run
Before the wind beneath the sun.

I wonder if my dog will wait—
My dear old Barney Boy—
For me until I come back home,
And laugh his funny laugh for joy
When he can see me coming down
The shady street right through the town.

My mother—will she miss me much?
My paper dolls and toys
Will be so orderly and neat—
And there'll not be a bit of noise;
It certainly will be a change;
I wonder if it will seem strange.

I've been right here so long a time—
Since I was even born;
But everyone must go to school—
Now, Dolly, don't you look forlorn—
It's only that it's come my turn
With such a lot of things to learn.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.



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THE HOME FORUM

The Reformation of an Artist

"I HAD thought," wrote the one-time westerner to his friend back home, "that I would be the last to succumb to the unremitting demands of routine and order, but here I am, neatly pigeonholed into the giant filing cabinet that is New York. Geographically, I should state my address, based on latitudinal and longitudinal findings, for here I am, thirty-one tiers up from the sidewalk at the extreme right as you emerge from the elevator, almost at an angle of forty-five degrees.

"Nevertheless I am still an artist—if you will be so kind—still surrounded with pigments and easel, still retaining that precious privilege of coming and going according to the more or less whimsical demands of each day.

"But, in spite of this, I am vastly changed. My studio, for example, is a model of 1931 efficiency. I have skylight without the well-known dingy flight of stairs to the garret. An express elevator, 'Thirtieth floor first stop,' transports one, without the previous windings and former encouraging 'Halloo's' for patient climbers, to my studio. This studio of mine is a place of business, as well as of art. In these days when manufacturers even of kitchen utensils go in for color and symmetry (sometimes even including an art director on their staff, I understand), what else could you expect? And actually I keep a set of books, or rather one book for the year, in which I put down figures vaguely, though even these are daily growing less vague, owing to the training which I receive at the hands of the young lady in the outer office. Oh, yes, we are attached to an office!

"At times I feel that I am more a systematized quantity than a person. My course is almost as fixed as the planetary movements, and I bow as never before to the everlasting sovereignty of square inches and cubic feet. A change, you will admit. My name, which has thus far escaped standardization, might better—for my complete metamorphosis—be changed to something like 'No. 7,090,089,' for that is the estimate recently made of the population, and I am among the last million arrivals.

"I spend my night in a cubicle that overlooks the East River. The dimensions, no doubt, would bore you. Yet so masterly is its conception that a few lines inserted here with to the credit of the architect should not, I feel, be forgotten. As if designed with some inner appreciation for the very desk and bookshelves, table and couch, chairs and lamps which happen to be in my possession, to say nothing of those two sketches which, in our days of fellow schooling, you gave me—the room bespeaks the perfect complement to my needs.

"Now, if I may interpose a question, how possibly could the architect of an impersonal apartment building know about those two sketches that you did for me back in 1919?

"Nevertheless there they are on that slim portion of wall between the window and my desk, restfully placed, and a little beyond the purely selfish range of the one who sits at the desk (which is almost always I), so that as many as five or six sofa-sitters may enjoy them, as has happened, at once. How is that for sagacity of architecture?

"In other respects, too, my cubicle is a model of accuracy. The room has a narrow L for my books, where you can study them cosily, a bit apart. My pet chair sits plumply and not too commandingly by the fireplace. The telephone slips in and out of its carefully measured cove, as do I through the little entrance hall. No space to spare, and yet, the mathematicians say, space enough! I confess that at times I feel a primitive rebellion against this mathematical perfection. I long for spaces that no one has dared to compute. Only, I quickly realize, New York is not the place for it.

"As I descend the umbrella-filled stairs of the subway on a rainy afternoon, I thank the big city for its attention to place and order. I fully appreciate the beauty of precision when awaiting my place at the turnstile. In fact, what do you fancy might be the result, if the protagonists in this daily drama of the underground were to rush impulsively through the gate without this precision? To be sure, it has been done, but not authentically, and with what results? Artistic disarray, indeed!

"No, I am learning when to be an artist and when purely layman, finding distinct advantage in both. My open studio days are gayly sociable. Lacking in atmosphere, you might think, with plenty of Manhattan daylight, instead of quaint lamplit corners for browsing guests, and as likely as not with talk enough of the Avenue shops, of the latest dirigible, or a new discovery in sandwiches, to discourage the erstwhile ambitions of your youth for forums on high art.

"Yet high art, for all this, is quite safe, and, when I descend to the street again and, careful of the alignment of my elbows while in the crowd and mindful, I hope, of the New Yorker's necessity for sharing—sharing seats, sharing standing room, sharing subway straps—I find once more the amazing democracy of art. How once I had thought it lay impaneled in a classic mural wall! And how I enjoyed the witticism in a popular operetta to the effect that the way properly to penalize one's ancestors, provided they were unsatisfactory, was to put their portraits in an art gallery where, of course, no one would ever look upon them! As if art were for Raphael alone and perhaps for a few of his peculiarly sensitive students.

"As I maze through the streets, I try to imagine the sight from an airplane. These people are so many hats, then, a fluid pavement of multicolored cobblestones. Chaotic and yet unified. Most of them are going home. At least, they are getting away from something. Release is in their air. Movement, a significant excitement, a conglomerate and shapeless joy possesses one's vision.

"I am suddenly, overwhelmingly glad that I am in the midst of it all. Perhaps that is because my journey through this cosmopolitan wilderness is to be brief. One long block of it, in fact, is all, and I am at the subway station. I could prolong the experience since it is fraught with such rare buoyancy; walk, say, another mile or so without having to sacrifice so soon the sense of the great commonness of joy. But this I do not do. Perhaps it is because, when half the block is traversed, I run into someone, or rather someone runs into me, with more hurry than rhythm and my portfolio drops as it seems into the stampede of a thousand feet.

"But a contact like this, upsetting as are its results, is not contact at all. Each one, I suddenly realize, continues in his own citadel, regardless of such upsetting encounters in a crowded block. I stoop, extricate the portfolio and rise again, when there is opportunity. I miss the soothing note of polite apology which I realize later may have been so low or hurried as to have been lost to my hearing and I go on as gregariously, if less romantically, than before. For the last half of the block, I theorize anew about crowds. The motif has changed for me. There are crowds within crowds. Each one I meet is a crowd. We merge, but we do not mix. Each one is in his own citadel of thoughts, and it takes more than elbows to bridge the gaps between. But look—the portfolio has slipped again, almost. I assemble it circumspectly. Someone scuffs the toe of my shoe. The other one is still ablaom with its recent shine. The crowd thickens. I lose sight of my feet. A clock, swung high over a corner, tabulates the shooting seconds. I try to hurry. It is of no use now. They are coming fast. From all directions they have tumbled into the tide. We are at the subway station.

"You will think I have digressed hopelessly from my original theme, which seemed to be the colossal housewifely urge that is New York's. But the crowd of my discourse is no exception. Order, speed, purpose; you get it all, if your perspective is right.

"The difficulty is that one does not always see it from an airplane, you may think. In my case, the perspective was more or less blurred by participation. But that is where, I fear, I may again shock you, for such experiences seem to be more perfectly blended with my profession than they once were. I have turned out to be that kind of an artist, if any."

M. K.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Upon the Lake

The moon,
That summer night,
Made gleaming pattern of
Metallic tracery on black
Velvet.

JEAN ARDEMOOT.

Courtesy Chicago Galleries Association

New England Hillside: From a Painting by Florence White Williams

That "Thrice-Fair Lady," Portia

The witty and intellectual ladies of our comedies and novels are all in the fashion of some particular time; they are like some old portraits which can still amuse and please by the beauty of the workmanship in spite of the graceless costume or grotesque accompaniments, but from which we turn to worship with ever new delight the Floras and goddesses of Titian. So the Millamants and Belindas, the Lady Townleys and Lady Teazles are out of date, while Portia and Rosalind, in whom nature and the feminine character are paramount, remain bright and fresh to the fancy as when first created.

Portia, Isabella, Beatrice, and Rosalind, may be classed together, as characters of intellect, because, when compared with others, they are at once distinguished by their mental superiority. In Portia it is intellect, kindled into romance by a poetical imagination; in Isabella, it is intellect elevated by religious principle; in Beatrice, intellect animated by sprit; in Rosalind, intellect softened by sensibility. The wit which is lavished on each is profound, or pointed, or sparkling or playful—but always feminine. Like spirits distilled from flowers, it always reminds us of its origin;—it is a volatile essence, sweet as powerful, and to pursue the comparison a step farther the wit of Portia is like attar of roses, rich and concentrated; that of Rosalind, like cotton dipped in aromatic vinegar; the wit of Beatrice is like sal volatile; and that of Isabella, like the incense wafted to heaven.

Of these four exquisite characters, considered as dramatic and poetical conceptions, it is difficult to pronounce which is most perfect in its way, most admirably drawn, most highly finished. But if considered in another point of view, as women and individuals, as breathing realities, I believe we must assign the first rank to Portia, as uniting in herself a more eminent degree than the others, all the noblest and most lovable qualities that ever met together in woman; and presenting a complete personification of Petrarch's exquisite epitome of female perfection:

Il vago spirito ardento
E'n alto intelletto, un puro core.

It is singular that hitherto no critical justice has been done to the character of Portia; it is yet more wonderful, that one of the finest writers on the eternal subject of Shakespeare and his perfections, should accuse Portia of pedantry and affectation, and confess she is not a great favorite of his,—a confession quite worthy of him, who avers his predilection for servant maids, and his preference of the Fannys and the Pamelas over the Clementinas and Clarissas. (Hazlitt's Essays). . . .

Portia is endued with her own share of those delightful qualities, which Shakespeare has lavished on many of his female characters; but, besides the dignity, the sweetness, and tenderness which should distinguish her sex generally, she is individualized by qualities peculiar to herself: by her high mental powers, her enthusiasm of temperament, her decision of purpose, and her buoyance of spirit. These are innate: she has other distinguishing qualities more external, and which are the result of the circumstances in which she is placed. Thus she is the heiress of a princely name and countless wealth; a train of obedient pleasures have ever waited round her, and from infancy she has breathed an atmosphere redolent of perfume and blandishment.

Accordingly there is a commanding grace, a high bred airy elegance, a spirit of magnificence, in all that she does and says, as one to whom splendor had been familiar from her very birth. She treads as though her footsteps had been among marble palaces, beneath roofs of fretted gold, o'er cedar floors and pavements of Jasper and porphyry—amid gardens full of statues, and flowers, and fountains, and haunting music. She is full of penetrative wisdom, and genuine tenderness, and lively wit; but as she has never known want, or grief, or fear, or disappointment, her wisdom is without a touch of the sombre or the sad; her affections are well mixed up with faith, hope and joy; and her wit has not a particle of malevolence or causticity. . . .

A prominent feature in Portia's character, is that confiding, buoyant spirit, which mingles with all her thoughts and affections. And here let me observe, that I never yet met in real life, nor ever read in tale or history, of any woman, distinguished for intellect of the highest order, who was not also remarkable for this trustingness of spirit, this hopefulness and cheerfulness of temper, which is compatible with the most serious habits of thought, and the most profound sensibility.—From "Characteristics of Women," by MRS. JAMESON.

Heigh Ho, Come to the Fair

Huddersfield, strong and sturdy, owns to no beauty of a gentler kind. The hands of men have built it plain and enduring. Yet there is beauty in the Pennine Hills softly enfolding it. It must be pleasant in the midst of toil and smoke to look up and see them standing green and clear. Huddersfield is diligent and prosperous in all its ways. Did it not, only a short time since, turn out a suit in a few hours, doing it well, weaving and making and all, surpassing all records? Its long chief street is filled with busy people, gazing into windows and going to the market—and the market is worth going to.

It is a crystal palace of delights. Your kitchen, Madam, needs replenishing? Here is a shiny kettle, and some pots and saucepans putting on their brightest looks to welcome you. The brooms and brushes stand in a row, their hairs and bristles on end in their eagerness to be bought. A dining room? Cups and saucers in colors like Joseph's coat. A parlor? Music "going for a mere song," and a whole library of books, with a special corner for the favorite Brontës, as is natural in Yorkshire, with the moors not far away. Here are dresses, waiting to be worn, baskets and brushes; bananas and buns.

But one thing more—a toy to please some child. For this is the children's playground, and Fancy, like a will-o'-the-wisp, lures them on. What is it that prances so expectantly in that corner? Is it a horse? It is contrary to an actual horse. There is no denying it is a curious beast and one even Alice in Wonderland would be surprised to meet. It is almost all corners, and its body forms a little square table with a gay frill round about it. Here is a master for it, and now it has pranced away with a happy little boy. "Heigh ho! Come to the Fair!"

Gray on the Alps

It was Thomas Gray, author of the Elegy, who was one of the first English travellers to see the beauty of the Alps, and it was he therefore who is originally responsible for making them fashionable. He and Horace Walpole drove over the mountains in a chaise, and Gray wrote to his friend West, "Not a precipice, not a torrent, not a cliff, but is pregnant with religion and poetry. There are certain scenes that would awe an atheist into belief." This was a new note in literature. —WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, in "Essays on Things."

ON THE slope of a hill very near the waters of Boothbay Harbor, "down in Maine," as New Englanders always say, is a group of unusually large and beautifully formed birch trees, lovely in their shining whiteness and to the artist inveigling in their decorative pattern.

Even as flowers often grow to more than normal size and richness near the sea, so, evidently, have these birches gloried in their proximity to the briny deep and profited by the combination of fog and sunshine. Their dainty leaves flicker in the light and catch the reflection of the sky on their shiny surfaces. At their feet spreads a carpet of white daisies and buttercups, as if nature had prepared a "repeat of color" for the composition of her picture even as the artist seeks to do.

Beyond and higher up on the hillside nestle little homes of native New Englanders. Here, too, is the sturdy spruce, so characteristic of the Boothbay Harbor region.

This region belonged for some years to Cora Brooks, an artist who was known for her interesting and colorful still-life studies. Her little studio home, built from an old barn and still retaining its picturesque rafters, is always gay with purple and pink petunias blooming in every window box and hanging like glorious fringes.

But the painting shown here was made by another artist dweller in the Boothbay Harbor art colony, Florence White Williams, whose home city is Chicago, but who is attracted each year to Maine by its picturesque paintability. If one is not painting trees or New England houses of old-time beauty, there are wharves, boats, reflecting waters, rocky shores and dashing tides, blue waters or gray fogs, amusing arrangements of houses on narrow streets—a never-ending variety of material.

Boothbay Harbor is a gathering place for artists, among whom are Edward Redfield, Edward Dufner, Frank Allen and Carola Speight. Several art schools are bringing students into the region also. In fact, they are now seen in such numbers along the streets and lanes that the town has become quite accustomed to picking its way among their stools and easels.

A Popular Personage at Home

"I live here: 'Wessex' is my name:
I am a dog known rather well:
I guard the house; but how that came
To be my whim I cannot tell.

"With a leap and a heart elate
I go
At the end of an hour's expectancy
To take a walk of a mile or so
With the folk I let live here with me.

"Along the path, amid the grass
I sniff, and find out rarest smells
For rolling over as I pass
The open fields towards the dells.

"No doubt I shall always cross this sill,
And turn the corner, and stand steady,
Gazing back for my mistress till
She reaches where I have run already,

"And that this meadow with its brook,
And bulrush, even as it appears
As I plunge by with hasty look,
Will stay the same a thousand years." . . .

—THOMAS HARDY, in "Human Shows, Far Phantasies."

England's Quaint Billericay

"Billericay" is a name that has long puzzled the curious and the learned. There is no doubt that the Romans encamped here, and that Alfred the Great approached it during his struggle with the Danes; but no trace of association with either appears in the name "Biller-ic-ay." Today the little town is exactly in the form of the letter Y. Its one street leads up from the railway station by a steady incline, and then divides into two, just where the Church of St. Mary Magdalen stands.

Billericay is pleasantly situated on the highway between Chelmsford and Tilbury Docks, north to south; and is distant about twenty miles from the metropolis. It was a very busy center in the old coaching days, and, as late as 1830 had a silk industry. But it is not because of Roman remains, the blast of the coachman's horn, or the whirr of the loom, that Billericay claims attention just now; rather is it because of the honoured place won by its sons and daughters in the annals of the race. Is there something in the air of this locality that has given to so many of its men and women the power of private judgment, and grit enough to live out its conclusions? Was there some subtle alkali in the wells that made those who drank of them far seeing in vision, strong and pure of heart to pursue what they saw?

Standing where the road divides, mark the heroes of old as they pass. First comes a crowd of farm labourers belonging to the fourteenth century; Billericay is the place where Essex men made their second stand during the Peasant Revolt. In after years is a vaster crowd of different mien; they are hurrying to Billericay as the headquarters of the Essex Lollards; no mere rioters or malcontents, and five hundred horses were needed to draw their luggage. . . .

It is to a fellow delinquent of this time, Christopher Martin, who was summoned for "allowing his son to answer his father gave him his name," that Billericay will turn with most pride in days to come. We do not know as much of him as we could wish; but, as Goodman remarks, the man who was commissioned to assist in provisioning the Mayflower, and who commanded the implicit confidence of men like John Carver, John Robinson and others, is entitled to no small mark of respect. It has been generally supposed that Martin only joined the Pilgrims in London. But this is a mistake. The Billericay Congregational Church records indicate that he was for some time a member of the Church at Leyden. . . .

Two scenes in Billericay are worth attention. The first is that of a country wedding. There are no leaves on the trees, nor any flowers lining the banks, such as in May delight the visitor to these scenes. 'Tis the 26th day of "Fill Dyke," February, 1607. "Christopher Martin, single-man," and "Marie Prower, widow," pass through the streets of Billericay and are married at the beautiful old Parish Church of Great Burstead. . . .

Now for the second scene. It is sultry August, 1620. The bridegroom of thirteen years ago has become a man to be trusted in matters of urgent moment. His son, too, as we have seen, is of age to know the significance of his father's religion. Christopher Martin has arranged for the Mayflower to pick up his goods and his party either at Leigh-on-Sea, "where tall ships do ride," and where in 1594 a thousand soldiers embarked for Holland, or perchance at Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports, just around the Nore on the Kent side. There is a thrill, not all of joy, running through many an Essex household the night before embarking. As the shades gather around quaint Billericay four figures meet in silence—Christopher Martin, his wife Marie, our old friend Solomon Prower, and the mystery man of the party, John Langerman. They mount a waggon; the moon climbs up the sky; they take a last glance at "home"; . . . and away into the history of future years rumbles Billericay's fourfold contribution to the Mayflower Pilgrims.—From "New Light on the Pilgrim Story," by the REV. THOMAS W. MASON, with the REV. B. NIGHTINGALE as collaborator.

"Placing" Manet

For those critics whose delight it is to "place" a painter, to label him as the first Thisist or the last Thatist, Manet presents quite peculiar difficulties. It is fashionable to imagine that if a painter is great he must have over-thrown an old tradition and founded a new one. The orgy of theory in which artists and critics have indulged ever since the days of scientific neo-impressionism has made it seem odd to call a painter great simply because he was a great painter. Yet that is very nearly the position with Manet. Historically he is only a link, yet artistically we must rank him equal at least to the men he links. We cannot put him on a pedestal by himself, apart from the general artistic history of his age, as we can do with men like Blake or Fra Angelico. He belongs to his age, yet in his early work he does not shake off an older tradition, while in his later he is influenced by the younger generation, perhaps more than he influences them. . . .

But if Manet was not a revolutionary, why did his work raise an almost unparalleled storm of abuse? Why did an age which had swallowed the open and gloried-in revolution of Courbet, choke so violently over Manet, who wanted to win medals? . . .

The essence of Manet's technique was not new; it was borrowed from Velazquez, Goya, and Hals, but it was not the habit of professors to look away from Italy. It was not the technique they had been trained in and were training in, and therefore it must be revolutionary, they concluded. In what did this technique consist? Primarily, in dispensing with the slow gradations of semitones and passing from full tone to full tone, therefore omitting the modeling of Chiaroscuro. Manet's pictures were flat and gray, with more light than shade in them. Indeed there was little or no shade, as the professors understood the word. Instead of shade, Manet quite scientifically painted a different color. This, I must repeat, was not an invention, but a restatement of the Spanish seventeenth-century technique which Monet, his associates and followers were so to modify that in their hands it would become an invention, so far as that word has any meaning in the history of art. Until in his later years he fell under their influence, Manet did not employ the "divided touch" which was the trade mark of all impressionism, but rather he painted in broad, simple masses, very fluidly. One of his chief claims to greatness is in the exquisite quality of his paint, which he applied with the fastidious enjoyment of an aristocrat. A color was for him a lovely thing, not to be led up to and led away from by a series of semitones that interfered with its brilliance, but to be given free space to play in; paint was a lovely thing, not to be messed about with, but to be firm and clear as it was in Velasques; and to be paint. And to be paint; that was one of his crimes. You could see the paint when the picture was finished, if you could call it finished, though that was not M. Couture's idea of finish. There it was, as obviously paint and paint of a certain color, as the gold ground of an Italian primitive was gold.—ANTHONY BERTRAM, in "The World's Masters: Manet."

"Showers of blessing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rich promises contained in the Bible bring comfort and hope to all who read them in faith. Falling like sweetest music on our ears are passages such as these: "My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass;" "The parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water;" "There shall be showers of blessing." These and many other passages in the Bible, matchless in their loveliness, refer to rain as symbolic of spiritual increase with its attendant blessings.

While these sweet messages comforted and strengthened those who read in faith, they often left unfulfilled the highest hope presented by them, until Christian Science, revealing the way of demonstrable fulfillment of Scriptural promises, was given to the world.

Even to human sense, rain is a lovely thing, cleansing and refreshing. The farmer receives its timely arrival with gladness, knowing the difference it makes between a scanty or an abundant crop, and consequently between prosperity or failure. In places where there are prolonged periods of rainless days, the land becomes parched and dried, flowers fade, and beauty lies dormant. But behold the same land after rain; how the tender springing green gladdens the eye and flowers give sweet thanks!

Can we not sometimes see in human thought a likeness to a parched and thirsty land? How barren of hope it sometimes appears, destitute of "the beauty of holiness," hardened with its crust of unbeliefs and fears! What can soften the hard soil of human bitterness but the softly falling showers of Love's blessing?

God is Love, divine and infinite, the Father-Mother of the universe. This is one of the first among the many beautiful truths one learns in Christian Science, and it falls on the thirsty thought of mankind like the dew of heaven. Gently it permeates the crust of earthly woes, waters the tender shoots of childlike acceptance and gratitude, until the refreshing knowledge of God's never changing love makes the desert to "blossom as the rose."

The understanding which Christian Science gives of the allness and nearness of God, His almightiness and omniscience, brings, in demonstration, "showers of blessing." Thousands of grateful students bear witness to the statement made by Mrs. Eddy on page 342 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Christian Science awakens the sinner, reclaims the infidel, and raises from the couch of pain the helpless invalid. It speaks to the dumb the words of Truth, and they answer with rejoicing. It causes the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, and the blind to see." Thanks to these "words of Truth" and this demonstration in practice, the dry and thirsty land of belief in disease and discord has become joyous with health and abundant with praise. The dark and lowering clouds of human misery have given place to "showers of blessing."

With its tendency to perverseness, the carnal or mortal mind is liable to hold mankind in bondage to dark forebodings and strange imaginings, also to periods of poverty. So subtle is belief in evil as real that many accept it without question. But let us ask ourselves in all sincerity, Is it just or right that the fruits of honest endeavor and wholesome economy should be swept away by adversity? A completely satisfying answer may be found in the Scriptural promise: "They shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: . . . They shall not labour in vain, nor bring forth for trouble."

According to the measure of their understanding and acceptance of God's law, students of Christian Science are realizing the fulfillment of the foregoing promises. By following the Master's command to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," they are learning to place all reliance on God, Spirit, who, as the Scriptures declare, "forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies." Thus fear of future adversity is being constantly eliminated from thought, and so from their experience. They are learning that in reality there are no depressions, and that the refreshings of divine Love's sending wash away the dust of materiality, and that from divine Love, the fount of well-being, there spring spiritual growth, holier aims, and nobler purposes.

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HEAVY SELLING OF STOCKS AS PRICES RECEDE

Substantial Declines Recorded by Some of the Leading Issues

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Wall Street came back to work prepared for a blue Monday today, and its expectations were not disappointed.

The share market opened with a heavy flurry of selling orders accumulated over the week-end, and, while pressure lightened after the first hour, the market continued to work lower with few interruptions.

Heaviness of the Berlin market, together with new lows for the Dawes and Young plan bonds in this market, contributed to the circumbient indigo, but the London market gave a fairly good account of itself.

The share market sank to the neighborhood of, if not actually below, the bottom recorded on June 2. Utilities, rails and miscellaneous industrials contributed to the outstanding weak spots. Coppers were rather heavily sold, but losses there were small, as they were in the oils.

Intermittent flurries of heavy selling sent the stock market into new low ground today, as measured by several price averages. A slight rally developed in the last hour, but in the main lacked vigor, as did previous temporary upturns.

The closing tone was weak. Sales were well over 2,000,000 shares. U. S. Steel met support after dropping more than 2 points.

Extreme losses of 3 to 5 points appeared in such issues as American Telephone, American Can, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, International Harvester and National Biscuit.

There were some recoveries of a point or so in the late trading.

The miscarried revolutionary effort of the Austrian Heimwehr, despite its ignominious failure, appeared to have contributed somewhat to the uneasiness over the situation in central Europe, although in some financial quarters it was said that as a test of strength of the radical right wing its debacle should prove distinctly reassuring as to the Government's stability.

Trade News Unimportant

The news of the week-end provided little in the way of corporate or trade news to influence the markets. A somewhat better rate of steel output than expected was reported at the start of the new week for the Youngstown area, but some observers were inclined to be rather skeptical as to whether the improvement could be sustained, in view of the extremely deliberate rate of progress in preparing introduction of the new automobile models.

The weekly advices of some of the leading investment advisory services continued rather gloomy. Two of them mentioned recent rumors of impending constructive developments in finance, presumably from Washington.

Standard Statistics Corporation said "certain favorable potentialities are known to be developing in the current situation, but are still too nebulous to form a valid basis for further accumulation."

Moody's said any announcements from Washington would have no more than a temporary effect, unless they "strike at the root of the present situation, that is, toward cooperation with other nations in the matter of cancellation of debts and reduction of tariffs, or of better mutual understanding."

Dividend uncertainties continued to hang over the market, with the postponement of Baltimore & Ohio's meeting until the end of the month, and that statement by President Storey of the Santa Fe that he could not discuss dividend possibilities "in a year like this."

Bonds Somewhat Lower

Generally lower prices on a moderate volume marked the bond market today.

German 5½s and 7s reached new bottom prices at 46½ and 71½ respectively and lost about 2 points each. The volume in these issues as in most of the foreign obligations was not particularly heavy, however. The weakness in German issues followed news of drooping security markets in Berlin.

Polish 7s of 1947 reached a new minimum level also at 58½. Austrian 7s lost about 3 points following the news of an attempted uprising. Most of the higher-grade foreign loans were steady to firm.

United States Treasury and Liberty issues scored small mixed changes on a moderate turnover.

Railroad bonds proved more vulnerable than the industrials or public utilities. Erie 5s of 1975, Missouri Pacific Series F 5s and Pennsylvania Series D 4½s lost from 1 to 2 points.

Losses among industrial obligations were irregular and smaller on the whole than in the rails. Shell Union Oil 5s dropped more than 1 point on a fairly heavy volume. International Match 5s were off about as much on a few sales.

Losses among public utilities were fewer and smaller than in the other groups and a large number of them sold at unchanged levels.

LONDON SECURITIES HAVE MIXED TREND

LONDON, Sept. 14—Leading British funds were strong, with the exception of British war 5s, which were off ¼ at 100⅝. German bonds were irregular. Industrial shares were higher.

Oil shares were firm. Rubber shares were dull. International issues were fractionally easier, with Brazilian Tractions at 14½ and International Nickel 11¼. A feature in the mining list was the active buying of Rand Fonteins, selling at 20s. 4½d., up 10½d.

American stocks in London (New York equivalents) follow: U. S. Steel 79⅝, International Nickel 10⅞, Woolworth & Co. Ltd., 10⅛, Brazilian Traction 13⅝.

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Alpha Portland Cement Company proposes to reduce the stated value of no-par common to $26 a share from $33.96 as at present, in order to have a larger part of book value of the stock represented in surplus. To carry out this change, it has notified the Stock Exchange of intention to decrease its common stock to $18,490,000 from $24,134,000.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stocks	Div. Rate	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 14	Net Chg. Sept. 12
104½	100	Amitol Powder		700	103¾	103¾	103¾	
104½	100	Associated Dry Gds		100	103½	103½	103½	
23½	11½	Adams Express		1300	11½	11½	11½	
23½	11½	Adams Express pf			11½	11½	11½	
11¼	1.40	Adams Millis		100	11½	11½	11½	
104½	99¾	Addressograph			104	104	104	
104½	99¾	Advance Rumely			104	104	104	
104½	99¾	Advance Rumely pf			104	104	104	
3¾	¾	Air Reduction	.40	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11¼	7	Alaska Juneau		1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3¾	¾	Albany & Pac Pap		400	¾	¾	¾	
11¼	7	Allegheny Corp		400	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11	4	Allegh pf ww Ext		400	4	4	4	
32	1.20	Alleghany Steel			11	11	11	
3¾	1	Alliance Realty		300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
85¾	66	Allied Chem		7300	68¾	66¾	66¾	
7	3	Allied Chem pf		400	7	7	7	
18¾	3	Allis Chalmers		400	12¾	11½	12¾	
18½	2	Amerada		400	18½	18½	18½	
11¾	8½	Am Ag Ch Del		400	11	11	11	
25¾	17	Am Bank Note		400	18	18	18	
38	28½	Am Brake B&F	2.40	400	36¼	36¼	36¼	
128¾	85¼	Am Can		400	96	95¾	95¾	
130¾	103	Am Can pf		43100	97¾	95¾	95¾	
39¾	13½	Am Car&Fdry		100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
80	50	Am Car&Fdry pf		400	50	50	50	
43¾	12	Am Chain		110	16½	16½	16½	
48¾	38¼	Am Chicle		400	13¾	13	13	
21½	7	Am Colortype	.60	400	11	11	11	
14½	8¾	Am Com Alcohol		400	40	40	40	
33½	15½	Am European		100	7½	7½	7½	
61¾	19¼	Am & For Pow		200	18¾	18¾	18¾	
100	87¾	Am & For Pow pf		12100	20¾	19¼	20¼	
79½	35	Am & For Pow 3pf		300	30¼	30¼	30¼	
10¾	8¾	Am Hawaiian		100	9	9	9	
9	1¾	Am Hide & L		100	4	4	4	
31¾	15¾	Am Hide & L pf		100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
87¾	57¾	Am & For Pow 3pf		300	30¼	30¼	30¼	
86	9	Am Ice		700	16	15½	15½	
1¼	½	Am Ice pf		1900	1¾	1¾	1¾	
30¾	13½	Am International		1400	17¾	17¾	17¾	
37¾	15½	Am La France		300	¾	¾	¾	
5¾	2	Am Locomotive		100	14	14	14	
22¾	8½	Am Mach & Af ct		300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
89½	50½	Am Metal		400	3½	3½	3½	
39¾	8	Am Metal 6%		110	8¾	8¾	8¾	
87½	45½	Am Nat Gas pf		300	50½	50½	50½	
64½	27¾	Am News		50	8	8	8	
31¾	1	Am Power & Lt		4700	48½	45¼	45¼	
102	79¾	Am P&L 6% pf		400	28¾	27¾	28¾	
21½	9¾	Am Radiator	.60	400	10	10	10	
150	150	Am Radiator pf		300	10¼	9¾	10¼	
12¾	3½	Am Republics		110	130	130	130	
37¾	15½	Am Rolling Mill		1300	4¾	3¾	3¾	
66	43	Am Safety Razor		100	43	43	43	
1¾	½	Am Ship & Com		200	½	½	½	
58½	24¾	Am Smelt & Ref		4500	26¾	26¼	26¾	
138½	117½	Am Smelt & R pf		100	120¼	119	119	
4½	½	Am Solvents & C		8900	¾	¾	¾	
31¼	11½	Am Steel Fdries		300	12	11½	11½	
108½	96	Am Sug Ref pf		100	103½	103½	103½	
201¾	154¾	Am Tel & Tel		12500	159	154¾	158¾	
105	51	Am Type Finders		100	51	51	51	
80¾	27¾	Am Wat W&E		1600	30¼	27¾	30	
107	95¼	Am Wat pf 6		100	95½	95½	95½	
79	38	Am WW&E ct		400	38	38	38	
11½	5¼	Am Woolen		400	8	8	8	
40	20¾	Am Woolen pf		400	6½	6½	6½	
8¾	4¾	Am Zinc Lead & S		400	30½	30	30	
43¾	18¾	Anaconda Cop		2100	20	20	20	
36	19½	Anchor Cap	2.40	100	4½	4½	4½	
18	8	Archer Daniels		300	10½	10	10	
102	95	Archer Dan pf		100	100	100	100	
4½	1½	Armour Ill A		400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¾	1	Armour Ill B		300	1	1	1	
47	10½	Armour Ill pf		300	1	1	1	
9	3¾	Arnold Constable		400	10½	10½	10½	
28¾	5¾	Asso Apparel Ind		200	4¾	4¼	4¼	
29⅝	16½	Asso Dry Goods		400	7¾	7¼	7⅜	
203⅜	126¼	Atchison		300	17½	17	17	
108¾	100½	Atchison T&SF		1800	124¼	120⅜	121	
120	78	Atchison pf		400	103¾	103½	103½	
39	12½	Atl Coast Line		100	76	76	76	
53½	21	Atl Gulf & WI		100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23¾	11½	Atl Gulf & WI pf		100	21½	21½	21½	
13½	6	Atl Refining		1600	14⅞	14½	14½	
3½	2	Atlas Stores		200	6	5½	5½	
295	101¼	Atlas Tack		300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5	2	Auburn Auto		3900	121¾	115	118	
6¼	3	Auto Sales pf		30	2	2	2	
		Aviation Corp Del		600	3¾	3½	3¾	

—B—

27½	8½	Baldwin Loco		1900	10¾	8½	9	
104½	55	Baldwin Loco pf		1700	35¾	33½	33¾	
87½	35	Balt & Ohio		1700	35	33½	33¾	
80½	50	Balt & Ohio pf		400	52½	50	51¾	
107	101¼	Bamberger pf	6½	10	106	106	106	
66¾	47	Bangor & Aroos	3½	200	43	43	43	
60	30	Barker Bros pf	6½	30	30	30	30	
2½	1	Barnet Leather		500	1	1	1	
14½	5¾	Barnsdall A		1400	7¾	7½	7½	
81	53½	Beatrice Cream		300	58½	58½	58½	
62	44½	Beech-Nut Pack		400	48	47½	47½	
12½	10¾	Belding Hem		2400	6	5½	6	
46¾	31½	Bendix Aviation		9400	20¾	19¾	19¾	
70¾	34¼	Best & Co		400	35¾	35	35½	
123⅞	96¾	Bethlehem Steel		14100	35½	34¾	35	
39	15¼	Beth Steel pf		400	99¾	99	99¾	
95	85	Blaw Knox		400	15¼	15¼	15¼	
43	20¾	Bloomingdale pf		10	90	90	90	
76½	47	Bohn Alum & Br		400	32¾	31¼	31¾	
30¾	14½	Borden		2900	54½	52¾	53¾	
222¾	81¼	Borg Warner	1½	1400	17½	16¾	16¾	
69¾	47½	Briggs Mfg		1300	10¼	9¾	9¾	
94¼	85¾	Brooklyn Man T		400	50	47½	48½	
139¾	74½	Brooklyn M T pf		400	86½	86	86	
64¾	51¾	Brooklyn Queens		300	10¾	10	10	
129¾	99	Brooklyn Q pf		300	70	70	70	
45½	32¾	Brooklyn Un Gas		200	105½	103½	103½	
15	6½	Brown Shoe		200	42¼	42	42	
	1	Brunswick Balke		200	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20⅞	6¼	Bruns Terminal		300	4¼	4	4	
34¾	9½	Bucyrus Erie	2½	300	7¾	7	7	
8½	3	Bucyrus E cv pf		300	10½	9½	10¼	
55	21½	Budd Mfg		300	3½	3¼	3¼	
13	7½	Budd Wheel	1	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23	7½	Bullard		300	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15¾	7	Bulova Watch	1½	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
32¼	19½	Burroughs Add		1200	7¾	7	7	
20¾	9	Butterick		1900	20¾	20	20¼	
69¾	23¼	Byers		400	9¾	9½	9½	
106⅞	76	Byers pf		400	24½	23½	23¾	
				10	76	74¼	74¼	

—C—

53	20	Calif Packing		400	20¾	20	20	
43⅜	23½	Calumet & Ariz		1200	34¾	34¾	34¾	
11⅜	5	Calumet & Hecla		300	5¾	5¾	5¾	
45	23¾	Canada Dry		200	25½	23¾	23¾	
45¾	16½	Candian Pacific		3200	17¾	16¾	17½	
131½	44⅛	Case Threshg		1200	47¾	44½	46¾	
118	85	Case Thresh pf		12100	47¾	44½	46¾	
52½	17	Caterpillar Trac		200	17¾	17¾	17¾	
4	2	Cavanagh Dobbs		210	2¾	2½	2½	
8¼	2½	Century Ribbon		400	6	6	6	
90	50	Century Rib pf		150	82	82	82	
30¼	12¾	Cerro de Pasco		1300	13	12¾	12¾	
7¼	2¼	Certain-Teed		800	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	7	Checker Cab Mfg		400	7¾	7	7	
54½	27½	Chesapeake Corp		800	29	27½	27½	
46½	27	Ches & Ohio	2½	1200	31½	29⅝	29¾	
75	15¾	Chi & Gt W pf		300	19	19	19	
8¾	3½	Chi Mil & St P		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15¾	4¾	Chi Mil & St P pf		200	5¾	5½	5½	
45½	17½	Chi & N'western		200	19¼	17½	17½	
35	15½	Chi Pneu T pf		100	19	19	19	
65½	20	Chi Rock Isl & P		1400	25½	25¼	25¼	
23	17	Chi Yellow Cab		60	18½	17½	18½	
33¾	14¼	Childs Company		200	16½	15¾	15¾	
38	16⅛	Chile Copper		1600	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
25¾	12½	Chrysler		16000	17¾	17	17¾	
37¾	28	City Ice & Fuel	3.60	400	29¼	28½	29¼	
45	25	City Stores		400	2	2	2	
34½	19¾	Cluett Peabody		100	19B	19¾	19¾	
101	95	Cluett Pbdy pf		50	101	100½	100½	
170	133	Coca Cola	7.50	2600	137½	135½	137½	
53½	50½	Coca Cola A		100	53½	52½	52½	
61	39	Colgate-Palm-P	2½	400	53½	52½	52½	
17½	9	Collins & Aikman		400	12¼	12¼	12¾	
95	71	Collins & A pf		100	95	95	95	
10¼	7½	Colonial Bea Oil		1000	9	9	9	
33¾	9¾	Colo Fuel & Ir		400	13¼	11½	11¾	
25¾	20⅝	Columbia Gas	2½	19800	23½	21½	22	
109½	98	Columbia G pf A		100	102½	102½	102½	
111¾	51½	Columbian Carb		3900	55¼	53¾	54	
16⅜	6	Columbia Graph	.56	400	8	8	8	
3¾	1.60	Comm Credit		1900	13¾	13¾	13¾	
35⅞	30⅝	Comm Cred A		100	32½	32½	32½	
25½	21½	Comm Cred pf B		10	24¾	24¾	24¾	
24	20	Comm Inv Tr		800	21¼	21¼	21¼	
104	101¼	Comm I Tr 6½%		20	102	102	102	
21½	10¾	Comm Solvents		8400	14½	13½	14	
12	6⅞	Comwith & Sc		39200	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	
14¾	6⅛	Comwith & S 6pf		300	9¾	9	9	
15	3¾	Congoleum Nairn		2600	12¼	11¾	12¼	
18⅞	10½	Consol Film Ind		200	6¼	6	6	
109⅝	82¼	Consol Film I pf	2	200	13¼	13	13¼	
107	101½	Consol Gas		29500	85¾	83½	84¼	
15¾	11½	Consol Gas pf		200	107	105¾	105¾	
42½	25	Consol Laundries		200	12¾	12¾	12¾	
1¾	¾	Consol Rys Cu pf		100	23	23	23	
6	1	Consol Textile		400	1	1	1	
3	1	Container A		300	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30	8¼	Container B		100	1	1	1	
3¾	1¼	Cont Baking A		300	9¾	9¾	9¾	
77½	44¾	Cont Baking B		1300	1¾	1¾	1¾	
82¾	40¾	*Cont Baking pf	2½	400	50	49½	50	
16½	6¾	Cont Can		7900	45¼	44	44¾	
51¾	34	Cont Can pf	2.40	400	7¾	7	7¾	
13	1½	Cont Insurance		700	34½	33	33	
5	1	Cont Mtors		1800	2	1½	1½	
12	2½	Cont Oil		3600	7¾	7½	7½	
86¾	58¾	Cont Shares		1100	3	2¾	2¾	
18	5¼	Corn Products	3	2900	57½	55¼	56¾	
34½	25½	Coty		900	8¾	8¼	8¼	
19¾	12¼	Cream of Wheat	2½	200	26	26	26	
8¾	4½	Crex Carpet		100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
20¾	9	Crosley Radio		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
63	30¾	Crown Cork pf		100	30	30	30	
6¾	2	Crown Zellerbach		200	3½	3½	3½	
106	80	Crucible Steel	7	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	
44	22	Crucible Steel pf	6	210	87	85½	86½	
5¾	2½	Cuba Rr pf		30	22	22	22	
35	16	Cuban Am Sug		1100	3¾	2½	2½	
2¾	⅝	Cuban Am S pf		100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1¾	⅛	Cuban Cane Pr		300	⅛	⅛	⅛	
48¾	38¾	Cuban Dom S		32800	⅞	⅞	⅞	
100	62½	Cudahy Packing		100	37½	37½	37½	
8½	2¼	Curtis Publishing		4000	66¼	62½	62½	
8¼	3	Curtis-Wright		1700	7¾	7¾	7¾	
112	100	Curtis-Wright A		300	31¾	31¾	31¾	
41	15½	Cushman 7%		30	101	101	101	
		Cutler Hammer		400	15½	14¾	14¾	

—D—

23	7¾	Davison Chem		600	8	7¾	7¾	
22	15	Debenhams	1.40	200	2¼	2	2	
167½	96	Deere & Co pf		1100	15	15	15	
162	33	Del & Hudson		1700	100¾	96	100½	
48¾	11¾	Del Lack & W		3400	38	37¼	38¼	
195	140¾	Denver R G pf		100	15½	15	15	
23⅛	14⅞	Detroit Edison		600	130¾	126¼	126¼	
13¾	8¼	Diamond Match		2700	17½	17	17	
34	14¼	Dome Mines	1.20	1400	17¾	17¼	17¼	
31¾	16¾	Dominion Stores	1.25	700	20¾	20¼	20¼	
107	71	Douglas Air		1700	20¾	19½	19¾	
124¾	118	Du Pont de Nem	4	33100	73¾	72¾	73⅝	
14¾	10	Du Pont deb	1	1600	12B	11B	12B	
33	21	Duplan Silk		100	10	10	10	
		Durham Hos pf		90	21	21	21	

—E—

188¾	118	Eastman Kodak		9400	136¼	129¾	132½	
135	125	Eaton Axle & Spr		30	135	135	135	
21½	8¼	Edison Bkln	1.60	100	11	10½	10¾	
11¾	5¾	Elkhorn Coal pf		200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14⅜	3¼	Elliman Sons		300	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6	4	Emer Ins Line		2900	5¾	5¾	5¾	
4¾	2	Emer Rock		200	3½	3½	3½	
60	30½	Emer & Mus Ind		8100	37¾	36¾	37¾	
99½	89¾	Emer Pow & Lt		19700	23¾	23¼	23¼	
98¾	86	Emer Pow & Lt pf		300	97¼	97	97	
6	4¾	Equity Corp pf		200	6	4¾	4¾	
2¾	¼	Esso Star Eastern		300	1	¾	¾	
45¾	30	Essex Brant A		100	44¾	44¾	44¾	
35¾	26½	Evans Prod		200	41¾	41¼	41¼	
28¾	13½	Exchange Buff		1300	37	36¼	37	
45½	30¾	Exchange Buff pf		100	44¾	44	44	
13¾	4¾	Erie RR		2600	14¾	14	14	
		Erie RR 1pf		200	27¾	27¾	27¾	
		Eureka Vacuum		1400	8	8	8	

—F—

		Fairbanks Morse		300	19½	19¼	19½	
100⅜	83¾	Fairbanks M pf		40	89	89¾	89¾	

		Fed Dept Stores		300	37	37	37	
		Fed Motor Ent		100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		Fed Water Sv A		200	17¼	17¼	17¼	
		Fidelity Phe F In		100	11	11	11	
		Firestone T&R pf		100	104	104	104	
		Firestone T&R pf		200	104	104	104	
		First Nat Stores		100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
		Fisk R Inf cv		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
		Fisk Rubber Chic		1200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
		Fleischmann Co		100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
		Foster Wheeler		100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
		Fox Film A cv		1200	21¾	21¾	21¾	
		Fox Film Corp		100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
		Freeport Texas		3400	31¾	31¾	31¾	

—G—

60	30	Gamewell						
7¾	4¼	Gardner Motor		200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
23	11	Gen Am Inv		400	11½	11½	11½	
47¾	11¾	Gen Am Tnk Car		1000	15¾	15¾	15¾	
13¾	7	Gen Asphalt		1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	
34¾	16¾	Gen Baking		3300	20¾	19¾	20¼	
94¾	34½	Gen Cable	1.60	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	
33¾	11¾	Gen Cable A		900	12	12	12	
13¾	4¾	Gen Electric		36100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
43¾	25¾	Gen Elec sp	2.60	400	30	30	30	
80	35	Gen Foods		4400	47¾	47¼	47¼	
25¾	13¾	Gen Gas & E A		3100	4	4	4	
60	30	Gen Gas & E B						
13¾	5¾	Gen Mills		300	32¾	32¾	32¾	
163¾	83	Gen Motors		47800	31¾	30¾	31¼	
19¼	4	Gen Mot 5% pf		800	101	100	100	
31¾	11¾	Gen Out Ad		100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
31	15¾	Gen Ry Sig		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
114	104¾	Gen Ry Sig pf		200	108	108	108	
84½	46	Gen Realty		100	58	58	58	
42	21	Gen Refractories		400	32¾	31½	31½	
38¾	19¼	Gen Theo Equip		1700	21¾	21¼	21¼	
17¾	7½	Gillette Saf Ras		2700	18¾	18¼	18¼	
21¾	11½	Gilmore & R pf		300	15½	14¾	14¾	
18	3	Gimbel Bros		1400	5¾	5¾	5¾	
84	46	Gimbel Bros pf		200	9	8¾	8¾	
62	40	Glidden		300	41¾	41¾	41¾	
91	71	Glidden pf		200	90	90	90	
41¾	21	Gobel (Adolf)	2½	120	78	78	78	
113¾	113½	Gold Dust		6700	23½	22½	23¼	
30¾	8¼	Gold & Stock		10	11B	11B	11B	
82¾	30¾	Goodrich		3400	9¼	9	9	
91	71	Goodrich pf		2900	35	33¾	34½	
13¾	4¾	Goodyear		100	8	7¾	8	
20¾	13	Goodyear tpf		200	2½	2½	2½	
22¾	10	Gotham Silk Hos		100	81	81	81	
20¾	11	Graham Paige		300	2½	2½	2½	
11	3¾	Granby		400	10¾	10	10	
18¾	10¾	Grand-Sil Stores		700	13½	12	12	
48	26	Grand Union		1800	14½	13	14	
42¾	25¾	Grand Un pf		200	47	46	46	
69¾	38	Grant (WT)		700	37	36½	40	
33¾	18	Great Nor pf		1200	30	30	30	
11¾	7¾	Great Stor Org		300	16½	16½	16½	
84	80½	Great West Sug		400	8¾	8¾	8¾	
84	79	Great W Sug pf		50	91	89½	89½	
30½	26¾	Grigsby-Grunow	1½	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	

—H—

30½	26¾	Hackensack Wtr	1½	200	28¼	27¾	27¾	
9¾	4½	Hahn Dept Sto		400	8	8	8	
63¾	50	Hahn D & pf	6½	100	51	50	50	
18¾	12	Hall Printing	1.20	1100	13	13	13	
84	82	Hanna (Ma) pf		3300	13	12	12	
44½	24

INDICATIONS OF BETTERMENT IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Youngstown Activity Up 11 P. C. in Week—Prices Holding Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The steel industry is recovering in pace to some extent from the Labor Day slump, at which period the industry as a whole was not working at more than 29 per cent of capacity, the low point of the year.

Operations in the Youngstown district have shown sharp improvement, the pace there now being 39 per cent of capacity in raw steel manufacture, compared with 28 per cent as the week began.

There are signs here and there of improvement in the offing generally in the steel trade. A little better steel purchasing has been done on the part of the less important classes of steel consumers, such as makers of radio receiving sets, stoves, ornamental iron work, etc.

What appears to be the beginning of the fall buying movement in steel rails has set in, though on a very small scale, it is true.

Building steel is still the mainstay of the market. The Structural Steel Board of Trade announces that orders for structural steel in the New York district during August exceeded 38,000 tons, compared with 16,000 tons in July. There are nine new structural projects throughout the country, involving 1000 tons or more each, including two of 10,000 tons each, one for a Supreme Court office building at Washington and the other for bridges in Illinois.

Price Steadiness Feature

One of the outstanding features of the situation is the steadiness of prices during these many weeks of dullness. During the last week pig iron has receded 50c a ton in the eastern Pennsylvania district, though this influence was offset in the general level of prices by an advance in heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh.

Prices of steel for fourth-quarter shipment apparently will be the same as for third quarter. Makers of wire and wire products, such as nails, have already reaffirmed third quarter prices for the final quarter. Makers of strips and sheets are about to take that action.

Steel buyers are not much inclined to haggle over prices, realizing that they are as low as could be expected reasonably.

The matter of possible general wage reductions in the steel industry are receiving much attention, not only in steel circles, but in business and industrial circles generally. Officials of the United States Steel Corporation, by whom a general reduction would be initiated, are saying nothing openly in the matter, but are undoubtedly giving the subject very close attention.

More Barge Competition

Steel makers are counting less and less on the railroads for customers. Transportation is apparently being diverted to truck lines and waterways in many instances. The transportation of steel from Buffalo East via the New York State barge canal this season has exceeded previous records.

An operator of a barge line at Pittsburgh has issued an inquiry for 40 steel barges in anticipation of a 15 per cent advance in rail freight rates, on the theory that rail transportation will be diverted to the waterways.

A new adaptation of truck haulage is a refrigerator truck line which has just been inaugurated to bring California fruits to the New York market in eight days, the trucks to carry back cargoes of other descriptions.

The pig iron markets continue dull, though there have been signs of improvement. Sales at Boston have been improving, according to reports received here from branch offices in that city, and sales last week ran into several thousand tons. In the New York district sales are still running at the rate of 3000 to 4000 tons weekly.

Consumers' Stocks Low

Iron sellers receive many requests for very prompt shipment, which would indicate that stocks in the hands of consumers are very low. There are two or three instances in this district where foundries are working at full capacity, and there is one instance where a foundry had to turn away orders because of inability to make and ship promptly enough to suit the would-be buyer.

Barge rates on the New York State barge canal are a trifle higher on pig iron just now because the boats are concerned with grain haulage. About two and a half months of the inland navigation season is still left.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation declined nearly 250,000 tons last month, but this was no more than a seasonal amount for this summer month. Only very rarely is there a gain in August. During some recent years the unfilled tonnage has fallen by more than 400,000 tons in August.

Barometers Are Down

The principal steel barometers for August have appeared. Pig iron production declined 12 per cent, while steel ingot production was off nearly 9 per cent. The prospects for September point to but little net change for the month.

Prices of the nonferrous metals generally have been inclined toward weakness. Copper and copper products have reached new low levels for all time. The export price was reduced a quarter cent a pound during the week to 7¾ cents. Copper sold in the domestic market as low as 7¼ cents, while copper products, such as wire, sheets, tubing and the like were reduced in price a corresponding amount.

The price of tin sank to 25¾ cents a pound, compared with 27 cents two weeks ago. Lead has been sold in the New York market at 4.25 cents a pound, though most producers adhere to 4.40 cents.

The price of zinc has been unchanged officially at 3.80 cents a pound, East St. Louis, though dealers were offering to sell at a trifle under that figure near the end of the week.

OMIT DIAMOND ELEC. DIVIDEND

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14—Diamond Electrical Manufacturing Co. has omitted the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common due at this time.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	97	97
Albany PWP 5s '42	63½	63½
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	88½	88½
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	63½	63½
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	44½	44½
Allis Chalmers deb 6s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '25	40	40
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Amer & Foreign Pwr 5s 2030	69¾	69¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	91	90
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	73½	72
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77⅛	77
Amer Metals Co 6½s '54	95	94½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	20	19
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¼	102⅝
Amer Smelting 4s '47 ex	123	123
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 ex	131¼	131
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107⅛	107⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109⅛	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅛	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110⅝
Amer WW&Elec 5s '24	100	99½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	95½	95
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	45	45
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	40	40
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	99	99
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	74
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	87	87
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	91½	91½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 ctf	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98½	98½
Atch T&SF 4s '95	97¾	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	108	107
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	102¼	102¼
Atch T&SF 4s T & S L '50	98	98
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	42¾	40
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	31	31
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97	96¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	80	79
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	45	44½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	92½	91¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol&C div '59	75	75
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98⅝	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	68	67
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	88½	88
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Serv div '50	98½	97½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	85½	85½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	100⅝	98⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	89	89
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110¼	110¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100⅝	100¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	83	83
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	86¾	86¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	31	30½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107½	106¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93¾	94
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 ch	83	83
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89	88¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s '50	105	105
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106¾	106½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	97¼	97¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	65½	65
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	85
Bway 7th Ave CH	51	51
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	80½	80
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	100	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	103¼	103¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	103¼	103¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	116	116
Can North deb 7s '40	112½	112½
Can Pacific deb 4s	80	80
Can Pacific 4½s '60	81½	81½
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	101
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	98	98
Cen District Tel 5s	103¾	103¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	105½	105½
Cen Ohio El & G 5s '51	86¾	86¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90	90
Cen Pacific 6s '60	97½	97½
Certainteed 5½s '48	99	99
Ches Corp 5s '47	51	50½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89¾	88½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s B	107¾	107¾
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89¼	89
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97	96
Chicago & E Ill 5s '51	18½	18
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	61¾	60½
Chicago M St P&Pac 4s '89	14½	13½
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 C	71	70
Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49	53¾	54½
Chicago R I&P 4½s '34	78¾	78¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70½	70½
Chicag RI&P 4½s cv '60	58	58
Chicago StL N O Mem div	70	70
Chicago Ter Haul & SE 5s '60	57¼	57
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105½	106½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	82½	81½
Childs Co 5½s '43	63	62¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	61	60
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '56 A	97½	97½
Cin W Mich 4s	91¾	91¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	90	90
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	89	88½
Clev Un Terms 4½s '77	100¼	100
Colonial Oil 6s '38	30	30
Colo Industrial 5s '34	73	73
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94½	94½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	96⅝	95½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97	96
Columbia Ry Pr 5½s '57	99½	99
Com Ax Antilla 7½s '39	10	10
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96¼	96¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96¾	96¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	107¼	107¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	104½	103
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	32¼	31
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106¾
Container Corp 5s ct '42	29	28
Container Corp 6s '40	50	50
Crown Cork ¾ Seal 6s '47	96½	95
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	50	50
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	35¾	35½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	55	55
Cuba RR 6s '36	55½	55½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	8¼	8¼
Cuban Dom 7½s ww sta	8¾	8¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105½
Del P&L 4s '81	100¼	100¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	100
Den Gas & El 5s '51	104	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	80¾	80
Den G Rio G 4½s '36	83	83
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	40	40
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41¼	41¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	108¼	108¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88½
Lold Packing 6s '42	65	65
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102½	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¾	104½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11	11
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	60½	60
Erie RR ref 5s' 67	62¼	62¼
Erie RR gen lien	64¾	63¾
Erie RR gen 5s' 75	62½	62
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	31	31
Fla East Coast 4½s' 59	70	70
Fla East Coast 5s' 74	16½	16
Pre Elk Mo Val 6s	102½	102½
Francisco Sugar 7½s' 42	44	44
Gen Bak Co 5½s' 40	98½	98½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	69½	69½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	103¾	103½
Gen Petroleum 5s' 40	102¾	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s' 39	96	95¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s' 49 ww	77½	75½
Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40	20	19⅝
Goodrich 6s' 45	53	50
Goodrich 1st 6½s' 47	96½	96
Goodyear Tire 5s' 57	87⅝	86½
Gould Coupler 6s' 40	36	36
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	106	105¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111½	111½
Great Northern 4½s' 61	96	96
Great Northern 5s' 73 C	79	79
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	97	97
Great Northern 7s '36 A	104	103
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	48	48
Hoe & Co 6½s' 34	54	53½
Houston Oil 5½s' 40	86	86
Hudson &Can 5s' 62	55	55
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	70¾	70¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s' 57	94	94
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s' 56	102¼	102¼
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '44	106½	106
Ill Central 4s' 53	70	70
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	67¾	67¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	56	56
Ill Central 6½s '36	99	98¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s' 63	62	62
Ind Nat Gas 5s	67	67
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	93½	93¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	92¾	92¾
Inter Hydro El 6s' 44	63½	62½
Inter Match 5s cv rets '431	75	74½
Inter Match Corp 8s' 47	70	68
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s' 66	62	59¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62	59¼
Inter Rap Tran 6s '33	48¾	47
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	79	79
Int Cement Corp 5s' 48	78½	78½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	83¾	83¾
Int & Gt Nor 5s C '56	83¾	82
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	78¼	78
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	35	35
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	49	49
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	81	81
Int Paper 6s '55	45½	45½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s' 41	60¼	60¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¾	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	78¾	78
Int Tel & Tel 5s' 55	67¾	67
Int Ry Corp 5s A	71	71
Iowa Central 5s ct	6	6
Kan City PtS&Elec 4s' 36	83¼	82
Kan City P & L 4½s '57 B	105¼	105¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72¾	72¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	77	77
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97	96¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '50	99¾	99½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	65	65
Kings Co El 4s '49	81	80¼
Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	119	118
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	99½	99½
Lehigh C&N 4½s '54 A	103¾	103¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	75	74
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	97¾	97¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99¼	99¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43½	43½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	106¾	106¾
L&N uni 4s '40	96¾	96¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	94¾	94½
L&N 5s gtd	103	103
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	49	47
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93¾	93¼
Midland of NJ 5s '40	33	33
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '51	103¾	103⅝
Min StP & SSM 4½s '38	83	82
Min StP & SSM 4½s '49	80	80
Mo K & T 1st 5s '42	80	80
Mo K & T 1st A 5s '62	71	71
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	80	80
Mo Pacific 5s '65	71	71
Mo Pacific 5s '77	70¾	68¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	70¾	70
Mo Pacific 5s K '80	70	70
Mo Pac 5s T '81	70	69½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	69¾	69¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	88¾	88¾
Morris & Essex 5s '55	102	100
Mural Body 6½s '36	6	6
Aut Fue 1s	100½	100½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	100½	100½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100	99½
Nat Steel 5s	97¾	97¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101½	101½
New Eng Railway 4s '45	65¾	65¾
New Jersey Pow 6½s	103¾	103¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '52 B	93¾	93¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	63	63
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	67¾	67¾
NYC&HR 4½s m	87½	87½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100	99½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83¾	81¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91	91
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	70	64½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	70	70
NY Edison 5s '44	107½	107¼
NY Edison rfg 5½s '51	116	116
NY NH&H no deb 4s '55	81½	81¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	88¼	86
NY NH&H cll 5s '56	103½	103¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	106	105
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47¾	47½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57¾	57¾
NY Railway inc 5s '65	7	7
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	3	3
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¾	104⅛
NY Tel rfg 5s '42	104½	103½
NY Trap Rock 6s '45	91½	90½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101	101
Niag Share 5½s '50	89¾	88
Norf Southern rfg A '81	81¾	81⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96	99	99
Nor Am Cement 6½s '49	87½	87½
North Am Co 5s '61	39½	39½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '90	99½	99½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101½	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '83	104⅝	104⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	102⅝	102¼
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	83½	82½
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	93¾	92⅝
Nor States Pow 5s '41	98	98¾
Nre Ry & Nav con 4s '46	104½	106
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97¼	97¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	107⅝	107⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	90½	90
Pac Coast 1st 5s	72	72
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97½	97½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	105¼	105¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	97	97
Paramount Public 5½s '50	106¾	106¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	74½	74
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	48	48
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	103	103
Path Exch Inc 7s '37	83	82
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	91	90½
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '70	94¼	94⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s '84	87	84½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	103	97½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '80	103	103
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	90¾	88¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	101½	100
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	104⅝	104⅝
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '70	107¼	107¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	73½	73½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	70	70
Philips Pet 5½s '39	83	83
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101	100½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '71	99½	99
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105¼	105¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	79
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	97¾	97¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	62	62
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	83¾	83
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	55½	55
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99	98¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104¾	104⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	83½	82
Read rfg 4½s A '97	86	85
Read Com RR NJ col 4s '51	92	92
Remington Arms 4s ex '37	82½	82½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	66¼	66¼
Revere Cop Br 6s '48	73½	73½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	96¾	96¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	98½	98½
St. Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	101⅛	100¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	51½	49¾
St Louis & SF 4s B '50	33½	32
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	80¼	77
SF Union Depot rfg 5s '72	107	107
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	101	101
Seaboard All rfg 4s '59	107⅛	107⅛
Seabd AL gen 4s ct '49	8	8
Seabd AL con 6s ctf '45	2¼	2¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	84
Shell Union 5s '47	84	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	89	87¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	89	87¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	9	9
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	87¾	87¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91¾	91¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94½	94
Sinclair Oil Co 5½s '37	93¾	93¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¼	101
Southern Calif Gas 5s '47	103	103
Southern Calif Tel & Tel 5s '41	100	100
Southern Pacific 4½s '49	84	84
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ex	84	84
Southern Pacific 4s T '49	84	83½
Southern Pacific col 5s '46	102½	102½
Southern Pacific Ore 4½s '81	81½	82
Southern Pacific P & A 4½s '77	92¾	92¾
Southern Pac Ore 4½s '77	92¾	92¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	84	83¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	102	101
Southern Ry mon 4½s '56	102	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92¾	92¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¾	93¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	37	37
Third Ave 5s '37	49	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	101	101
Tol & O Con 5s W div '25	31	30½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅞	100⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	103⅜	103
Union Pacific 4½s '67	91	90½
US Rubber 5s '47	98¾	98¾
Utah Power & Lt 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	82¾	82¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	71	70½
Vanadium 5s	77	76½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102	102
Wabash RR 5s B '76	30½	30
Wabash RR 5s A '75	35¼	35⅛
Wabash RR 5s D '80	43	43
Warren 4½s '45	78	78
Walworth 6s '45	53	53
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	53½	53½
Wat Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅝	105⅝
Wat Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅝	103⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	68	68
Western Electric 5s '44	84½	84½
Western Maryland 5s '52	106½	106½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	89¾	89¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	62	62
Western Union 5s '50	83	83
Western Union 5s '51	100	99½
Western Union col 5s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Westing El & Mfg 4½s '51	102½	102½
Westing El & Mfg 5s '52	100	99½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	100⅝	100⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	70	70
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	91¼	90
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	95¾	95¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep14	Sep12
3½s '47	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.3
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.28	102.28	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.28	104.28	104.26
Victory 4¾s '23	104.31	104.31	104.31	104.30
US 3¾s '46 Mar	101.27	101.23	101.27	
US 3¾s '47	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28
US 3¾s '56	105.20	105.18	105.20	
US 3¾s '49	100.28	100.22	100.22	100.20
US 4s '44	107.31	107.16	107.16	
US 4¼s '52	111.23	111.17	111.17	111.16

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	88½	88½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	38	38
Antioquia 7s A '45	38	38
Antioquia 7s B '45	30¼	30¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	30	30
Antioquia 7s D '45	30	30
Antwerp 5s '58	30½	30½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s June 30	63¼	62
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '99	63	62
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '60	62	62
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. 60	62½	62½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '27	62½	62½
Argentine Gov 6s '61 A	64¼	64⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '61 B	63¼	63¼
Australia 4½s '56	48¾	47
Australia 5s '55	79	79
Australia 5s '58	84	84
Australia 5s (Gov) '57	84	84
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	75	74
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	85½	85½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	106¼	106¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111⅛	111⅛
Bergen (City) 5s '45	104¾	104¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	103	103
Berlin (City) 6s '58	22	22
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	20	20
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	20	20
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	43½	43
Berlin Elec 6s '53	45¾	45
Bogota (City) 8s '45	45½	45½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	12	11
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	12	11
Brazil (Con El Ry) 7s '52	21¼	21
Brazil 8s '26-57	39	35
Brazil 8s '41-'57	39	35
Brazil (US) 7½s '33	38½	38
Brazil (US) 8s '41	43½	44½
Brods (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	44¾	44¾
Brisbane 5s '57	41	41
Brisbane 5s '58	41	41
Budapest (City) 6s '62	44	44
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	38½	38
Buenos Aires (Provi) 6½s '61	34	34
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	32	31¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	36½	36½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	101¼	101¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '68	94	93½
Canada 6s 52	106	106
Cauca Valley 7½s 46	22	22
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	21½	20¾
Chile (Rep) 6½s '57	22½	22¼
Chile (Rep) 6½s '61	23¾	23¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	21½	21
Chile (Rep) 8s '43 Sept	23¼	23
Chilean Loan 7s '60	19¾	19¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	44	44
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	41½	41½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	36	35
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36	35
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	91	91
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	92½	92½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	27	27
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	57½	56¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	89½	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	48¾	48¼
Cundi (Rep) 7s '46	36½	36
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108½	108
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	97	97
Denmark (King) 5½s '65	98¾	98¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101¾	101¼
Deutsche Bk 6s otfs '32	63	63
Duke Price Power 6s '66	100	100
Dutch El 6s '47	71½	71½
Dutch El 8s '52	102	99
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	81½	81½
Finland 5½s '53	91	91
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	89	89
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	77	77
Finnish M 5½s '47	71	71
Frankfort (City) 6½s '53	91

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Mountain editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful $1-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DORSILK CO., Dept. S-31, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Mitten keeps the corners clean; 100% profit selling cuff-stailing Dress shields; write Penny. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refinement in each principal city to represent high-class Fifth Avenue hotel; should have wide social and business acquaintance; work does not call for sale of merchandise, but is rather that of making contacts and need not necessarily interfere with other activities; no investment other than whole or part time and good commissions will be paid on results produced. Kindly write qualifications to manager, Box S-50, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

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J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

START in business, no investment; high-grade hosiery at absolute wholesale prices; $25 to $100 credit allowed if you are acceptable; simply furnish 2 character references. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 5th Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Large room, second floor; southern exposure; running water, fireplace. Phone Watkins 9-5437.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Duplex garden apartment, 4 large rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, grand piano, radio, Electrolux. Phone Watkins 9-5437.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, GREENWICH VILLAGE—4 rooms and bath, second floor, steam heat, open fireplace, real kitchen. Electrolux. Phone Watkins 9-5437.

WAY IS SHOWN TO PUT IDLE GOLD IN FRONT TRENCH

(Continued from Page 1)

in Europe, strong elements within the board itself are known to oppose the step. Their opposition takes several forms.

The experiment, they say, would have an unknown and perhaps dangerous outcome. Even with additional currency in circulation and more credit available, they do not think business will borrow or use more money at the present time. But even so, they say, a period of inflation would ensue which might get out of hand, and precipitate another depression later on.

They say also that if enough bonds were bought actually to send prices up, costs in the United States might rise more rapidly than in Europe, in which event the country would see its exports diminish, to the disadvantage of many of its large manufacturers.

It is pointed out that the open market transactions with which the Reserve Board attempted to stave off the inflation leading to the present depression—by just the reverse process that is now advocated, namely of selling bonds—did not meet with a great deal of success.

Whatever the Reserve Board decides, it will be called upon to make explanations before committees in the coming session of Congress. Two investigations are under way, that of the Senate, dealing particularly with the Reserve System, under Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and that under Representative Louis T McFadden (R.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the similar House committee.

The whole activity of the Reserve Board both in its domestic transactions and its action in extending credits of $25,000,000 to Germany, and $125,000,000 to England, will certainly be scrutinized. Knowledge of this, it is contended in some quarters, has tended to make the board under its new governor, Mr. Eugene Meyer, extremely cautious.

It is understood that pressure is being exerted on the board, particularly from western groups, who charge that it is a serious blunder to refuse to make even the attempt to apply the instrumentalities now available to bring financial leverage against depression. What they advocate is, in effect, a period of inflation. They believe the system could so use its enormous surplus gold as a self-starter for the wheels of industry.

Senator Henrik Shipstead (F.L.) of Minnesota urges an international conference on silver and declares European support for it is increasing. The move is also backed by Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, who has been in China to study the project; Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.) of Virginia, who has been in Europe on a similar errand, and by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho.

OYSTER SHELL 'MINE' FOUND IN JUTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—That oysters existed in the Stone Age in Denmark, and that they were used in large quantities for food is the conclusion drawn from the discovery recently of a refuse heap, near Limfjord in Jutland.

The owner of an estate there has found a "mine" of oyster shells in the heap, which he is quickly converting into poultry food and obtaining a good price for it. The refuse heap covers several acres of land, the shells lying two feet below the surface, the earth being perfectly white with them.

The upper portion of the refuse appears to be about 700 years old, while other portions are thought to be at least 7000 years old, on account of the bones of animals found. A beautiful ax made from the antlers of a deer; knives, other ax heads of flint and fishhooks of bone are among the discoveries.

FRANCO-REICH PARLEY

PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP)—M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, and M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, today definitely accepted an invitation from the German Government to go to Berlin on Sept. 27 for discussion of problems of mutual interest to both nations.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Mountain editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
320 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 2212

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—8200 feet Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.; high-class modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $42-$59-$68 and up. Agent on premises.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

JAMAICA POND DISTRICT—Homelike modern apartments, 5-6 rooms, heat, janitor; quiet neighborhood; low rent. Jamaica 5067 (Boston).

NEW YORK CITY—Light, comfortable 2-room suite, fireplace; center of city; accommodate 4; board available. Circle 7-3933.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

WASHINGTON, D. C., "Dupont," 1717 20th St., N. W., Apt. 7—Unusual bargain 2 quiet adults; homelike; attractively furnished; next garden; 4 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bath, screened porch, 8 closets, Frigidaire, good halls, maid's room, grand piano; just off Conn. Ave. and R St.; references requested. Phone Pot. 4472.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Young lady, wishing to share apartment, would like to hear from another young lady. RUTH EASTON, Hotel White, Lexington and 37th.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME training for boys needing special help; ideal opportunity for parents to place boys in harmonious atmosphere under loving and reliable supervision; complete responsibility assumed if desired. IRENE SEE IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8535.

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 800 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

GARAGES

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-0700

ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1386 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, Nr. New York Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality line hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commission; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ARTEX MILLS, 3 West 20th St., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE or rent, distinctive furniture of 3-room apartment; practically new. Write Box S-46, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS GARDENS (New York's most beautiful suburb)—Palatially furnished or unfurnished home, stone construction, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 fireplaces, Frigidaire, porches, large garage, garden. Room 1310, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Tel. Hitchcock 4-2652.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 194 Harvard Street, Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office available mornings. 380 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-9199 between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office for rent part time. 30 East 42nd St. Telephone mornings Murray Hill 2-8269.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for rent evenings; attractive; 42nd Street. Call Longacre 5-8976 afternoons.

PAYING GUESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1512 O St. N. W.—Refined home, airy rooms; near church; permanent or tourists. Phone North 2905.

REAL ESTATE

DOVER, MASS.

18 ACRES of land in exclusive residential district. S-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN'S estate, 42 miles north of Boston; unusually fine mountain view; house 10 rooms and bath, running water; barn, garage, other necessary outbuildings; 4 acres bearing fruit trees, pine grove; entire property embraces 25 acres; an attractive home at an attractive price. R-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIN ROCK RIDING SCHOOL
Boston Post Road, Old Greenwich, Conn.
invites your inspection; beautiful woodland trails, safe and spirited horses; reasonable rates, thorough instruction. Phone Old Greenwich 7-1322.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Convenient, comfortable accommodations, with dinner and light breakfast, choice location; $10.50, $12.50, $15.50. Circle 7-5933.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS., 118 Division St.—500 yards west of Route 1, 32 miles from Boston, 12 miles from Providence; quiet, reasonable. MRS. ALVAN H. WHITING.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 220 Indiana Ave., N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 909 Beacon St.—Attractive large front room, 4 windows and 2 closets; tray service if desired. Com. 9179.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractively furnished, light, airy room, near bath; home privileges; board if desired; lady only. 33 Allandale Rd. Tel. 5-3909.

N. Y. C., 800 West 140th, Apt. 12, Edgecombe 4-9441—Refined home, large front room on Broadway, also small room; every convenience; call afternoons or evenings; gentlemen.

NEW YORK CITY—Large, newly decorated front room with phone and kitchen; also smaller room. THOMSEN, 1469 Lexington Ave. (cor. E. 95th St.), Apt. 42. Phone Atwater 9-6823.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine Street—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; pleasant, convenient location; home atmosphere. Phone Evergreen 6343.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Two or three rooms, private bath; below 96th St., N. Y. C.; Christian Scientist preferred; sunny, quiet; please give telephone. Write Box M-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 62.71
BERLIN
39A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0179
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 8139
MIAMI
1220 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-0442
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1052 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 1182
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SAN FRANCISCO
605 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
634 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3004
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1775 Rivers Edge Bldg. Tel. Cheltenham 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1021 Am. Bank Building Tel. Broadway 6388
Also by local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 30, dependable, married driver, wishes position; references; willing to serve; Protestant; city preferred. CARL, 1410 Park Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, best references, wishes position; city preferred. 215 East 67th, N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-7180.

FLORIST, with high class experience of all branches of trade, desires position as assistant; good knowledge of propagating. Write Box F-38, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE refined lady willing to serve wherever needed in business office; write Box D-47, Greenwich, Conn. With Box B-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAPABLE woman experienced secretary, accountant, good typist, desires permanent position with reliable firm; moderate salary. Write Box F. C., Box 181, or Conn. 4861.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT wishing position, thoroughly respectable, loving nature. Write Box E-58, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS-attendant-companion — Young American woman, experienced; references; willing assist with light household duties. Write Box W-44, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEWORK—English woman desires employment with elderly couple or small family; good plain cook, clean worker; references. MRS. TAYLOR, 261 Power Rd., Pawtucket, R. I.

LADY with bookkeeping, secretarial and housekeeping experience wishes clerical position or as companion or housekeeper for 1 or 2. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper, good references. Write Box F-36, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG lady seeks position with retail store; has been in business for self, and has had experience in dress shop. Write Box H-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 640 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-9043 mornings until 12?

DELAWARE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 1923, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver

MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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DON'T DELAY SCHOOL CLOTHES CLEANING
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
5010 Conn. Avenue, Chevy Chase, D. C.
Phones Cleve. 0530-0535
Our big increase in summer business proves our superior service and workmanship—Prompt service to home.

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1406 G Street, N. W.
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WM. H. GROVERMANN
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
Modernize your old jewelry
Allowance made on Old Watches and Old Gold.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

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EXPERT CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRERS
Second Floor 1309 H STREET, N. W.
Clocks called for and delivered.
Phone National 3752

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Props.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Helns Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 3360.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

BEACON INN
1801 CALVERT ST. N. W.
WEEK DAY—4 Course Dinner 65c from 5 to 8 P. M.
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Special Plate Luncheons 45c from 11:30 to 2 P. M.
National 3296

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Expert Repairing
1334 H STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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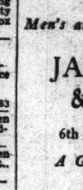

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Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service is Wonderful.
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New Arrivals in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

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Knitted Outerwear
The Broadway Department Store, Inc.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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New and Beautiful Store Now Open for Business
Corner 32d Street and Washington Ave.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

FALCONER'S
RICHARD HUDNUT'S
COMPLETE NEW LINE
GEMEY
3003 WASHINGTON AVENUE

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 3333

Broadway Shoe Store
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3016 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

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We J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24543
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADWAY
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
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Goodrich Silvertown Inc.
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
R. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
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Shoes for the Entire Family

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Shoes for Women

We Appreciate Your Patronage
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Local and Long-Distance Moving

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Everything Electrical
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(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
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COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

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1519 W. MAIN
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OUR ONLY STORE
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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Today's low prices further emphasize the fact that Hancock's is really "THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL."

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4% Paid on Savings

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Fine Cut Flowers
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KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, and Office Outfitters
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Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

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Fife Street Shoe Shop
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Special Dining Room for Banquets or Parties.
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Fashion achieves a smarter effect than ever this Fall—
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PARSONS-SOUDERS
IN STEP WITH FASHION

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
Presents the New
Shagmoor Coats
$39.75 to $125.00

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A DEPARTMENT STORE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
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Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs

MIDLAND MARKET
Specialized Lubrication
U. S. TIRES
VESTA BATTERIES
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
8TH AVE. AT 10TH ST. Phone 5171

HUNTINGTON PAINT & GLASS CO.
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HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

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HAMPTON BROTHERS
Oldest and Largest Department Store
Bradshaw-Diehl Company
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE
Visit our modernly equipped beauty shop, *Second Floor.*

Place Orders Now for Christmas Cards
20% Allowed Until September 30th
10% Until October 30th
We Have a Beautiful Line
STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY
911-913 FOURTH AVENUE

Don't Buy Until You See
WESTINGHOUSE
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VAN ZANDT SUPPLY CO.
1133 6TH AVENUE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
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928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1300 Fourth Ave. 1013 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street

S. Conway Beach
Plumbing Contractor
2476 Collis Avenue Tel. 7346
Service That Satisfies

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LIMOUSINE CAR—Any period or distance undertaken; terms very moderate; owner driver. WOLF, 19 St. Augustines Ave., Croydon (London). Phone Croydon 2503.

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BELFAST, IRELAND, Knock District—Gentlemen received in gentleman's house; golf links; 2 gns., partial board. 10 Hawkhorndon Rd.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Sq.
London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, Mrs. Ford, 4 Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 3021.)

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good food, 2nd floor, constant hot water; from 3½ gns. weekly; bed & breakfast 6/6. Phone Park 6751.

LONDON, Golders Green—Highly recommended comfortable home for professional & business women. Close to Tube. 2 MINUTES BOWES. 12 Mountfield, Finchley Road, N. W. 11.

LONDON, NEWTON COURT HOTEL, 33 Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W. 2 (3 mins. Whiteley's)—Moderate terms. Park 4564. Mrs. A. Bird, Proprietress.

LONDON, W. 2.—St. Clare, Chanricarde Gardens—Small private hotel, splendid cuisine, service; partial board from 45/-; bed-breakfast 5/6.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. RICHMOND, 220 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0400.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

FAMILY with one child and small home near Richmond, Surrey, would like to take as paying guest another child from the age of 3 upwards; Christian Scientist preferred. C. O. HOWARD, 5 Warren Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOK BINDER Ernest A. Neale
19 & 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St.
London, N. W. 1.
Phone Museum 0438, 0437

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRAMFORD & ARMSTRONG 110 Lancaster Rd., W. 11. Park 2140

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MISS PERETA
28 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
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Agent for Kickernick under-garments.

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(Ginner Mawer Studio)
MISS DAPHNE MILMAN
Greek, National, Mime, Ballroom.
Country Dancing (E. F. D. S.) Swedish Drill, Fencing
LONDON, IPSWICH & WORTHING
Phone Sloane 4756

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, coats, gowns & remodelling. SILVESTRIA BUDD, 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 3964.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses, Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied.
96 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3. Kensington 3636
Buses 14, 96 to Queens Elm.

FLATS TO LET

EDGEWARE—Bright, airy 3-roomed flat, furnished, bathroom, all facilities; pleasant and convenient situation; 30 minutes London; 25/-. Box M-786, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Unfurnished flats, self-contained, beautifully decorated, comprising 3 large rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £110 per annum; excellent location; near Ladbroke Grove Station, Kensington and buses to all parts. Box M-579, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Attractive self-contained furnished flat, 1 large room, kitchenette, bath; 35/-; garage extra; no children; view mornings or appointment, MRS. BIRD, 13 Bassett Road, North Kensington, W. 10.

LONDON—2 self-contained central heated flats; 3 large, light rooms, kitchen & bath; lovely situation, 20 minutes Piccadilly. 8 The Orchard, W. 4. Chiswick 1838.

LONDON, Bayswater—Self-contained ground floor, 3-roomed flat unfurnished; garage; bath; separate meter. Park 7833. 30 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Furnished flat, 4 rooms, use bathroom, 80/-; nearby; minute Midland Park Tube, H., 29 Howitt Road, N. W.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BECKENHAM, KENT—High ground, well planned modern detached house, excellent repair, very compact, 5 bed (hot & cold basins), 2 reception, 2 bathrooms, cloak room, etc.; small modern kitchen, central heating, lovely paved garden; near 2 stations, golf links; garage; workshop (hot & cold basin); view by appointment. Box K-1312, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EALING, W. 5—Well built semi-detached all modern residence, 3 bed, dining room, lounge room, morning room, kitchenette, scullery, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 W. C.s; small conservatory; nice garden; freehold; would also consider selling contents as it stands. Box M-781, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Plum
(Prunus Americana)

Where: Along streams through the country, North America.

Distinguishing features: A tall shrub or small tree, often thorny; oval or obovate pointed leaves, thin, very veiny. Fruit yellow or red, almost globular in form; thin skinned, containing a flattish stone; ripening in August.

Use: A delicious fruit.

Wild plum trees may commonly be found growing in thicket form across the temperate districts of North America, east of the Rocky Mountains and south to the Gulf of Mexico. Either yellow or red, the small plums which were used with appreciation by the early settlers, still form the basis for many table delicacies. Plums originated from Caucasian and Asia Minor ancestors.

Not alone as fruit trees are these wild plums valued, but nurserymen have taken advantage of their hardiness and have crossed them with more delicate species from other lands, until numerous varieties of new and much more deliciously flavored plums have been hybridized. From about 12 distinctly American species there have resulted more than 2000 variations, now under cultivation. Although wild plum trees linger about streams and low-lying land, the domesticated plum requires good drainage for perfect fruit.

Before the light green, pointed leaves unfold in the spring the bare, gnarled and thorny twigs are enveloped in a snow-white cloud of fragrant blossoms that are visited by myriads of bees and other insects seeking nectar. The flowers have five brilliant white petals, and many high yellow-crowned anthers.

Plums are true stone fruits, or drupes, and as with peaches, the inner kernel or stone is the seed of the tree, the surrounding juicy pulp merely an attraction to tempt people and wild things to eat the "fruit" and thus distribute the seeds.

Plums which can be cured and remain sweet and firm-fleshed without removing the pits, make good prunes; and large tracts of land across the middle West and along the Pacific coast have been converted into plum orchards for this purpose. In France the City of Tours marks the center of the plum district. Prunes are merely dried plums.

A Word a Day

Sabbath

Pronounced *sab'-ath*, with first *a* as in *sat*, second as in *sofa*.

This word came to us through the Latin *sabbatum*, "sabbath, day of rest," from the Hebrew *shabbath*, "intermission" — an extension of *shabath*, a primitive root meaning "to make to rest, cause to cease." (It is evident that the spelling of our word is a compromise between the Latin and Hebrew forms.)

While the word is applied widely to the first day of the week, Sunday, observed by most Christians as a day of rest and worship, Webster has given us a broader definition of the word which may prove helpful: "'A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like."

Example: "How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the sabbath days." (Matthew 12: 12.)

Notes and Queries

Strata, substratum—*Stray'-ta* and *sub-stray'-tum*. Avoid the short *a*, as in *hat*.

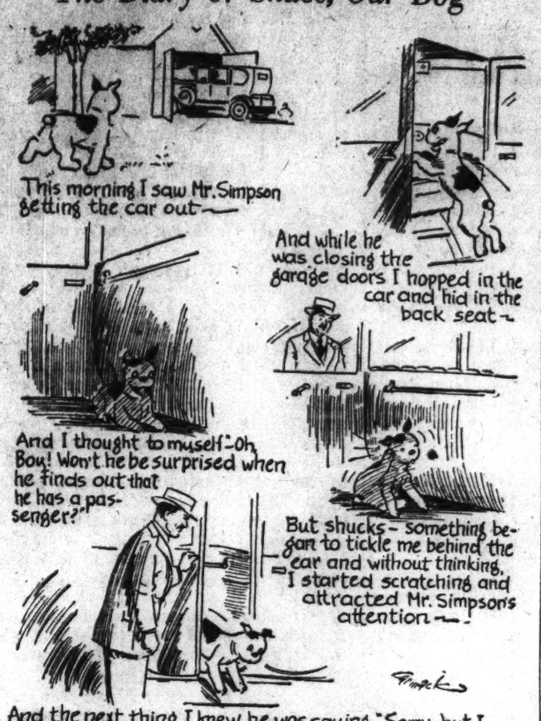
Combat—Both as verb and noun, accent the first syllable, *com'-bat*. Thus, also, *com'-bated, com'-bating*, etc.

A Quotation for Today

DOST thou not see the little plants, the little birds, the ants, the spider, the bees working together, to put in order their several parts of the universe? and art thou unwilling to do the work of a human being?

—MARCUS AURELIUS.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I saw Mr. Simpson getting the car out—
And while he was closing the garage doors I hopped in the car and hid in the back seat—
And I thought to myself—Oh Boy! Won't he be surprised when he finds out that he has a passenger?
But shucks—something began to tickle me behind the ear and without thinking, I started scratching and attracted Mr. Simpson's attention—!
And the next thing I knew he was saying—"Sorry, but I can't take any passengers today"—and out I had to go!

Do You Know That—

A cotton crop of 15,584,000 bales is indicated in America this year?

The hotels in the United States would house the entire population of Chicago?

Mint is a lucrative crop in Ohio, the farmers selling their harvest to chewing gum manufacturers?

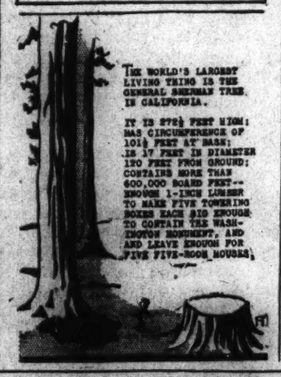
In the production of one of Joan Crawford's recent pictures the filming of a rain scene was held up because of a shower?

The center of population of the United States, now located near Linton, Ind., has had a westward trend of 589 miles from 1790 to 1930?

The dividend checks paid to the 600,000 stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company during 1930 weighed about five tons.

The beaver is the largest North American rodent?

Worth Knowing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Passing Show

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

The Picker

"Have you and your wife selected a new car yet?

"No, she hasn't."

Pleasing a Customer

Patron: "I want a seat in the first row."

Box Office Attendant: "I haven't a thing in the first row, but if you go out and get a fiddle I'll give you a seat in the orchestra."

Too Much Stress

"You'll have to tell the boy to stop leaving Sunday papers."

"Why?"

"The front porch is sagging again."

The Beach Type

"What do you think about wearing pajamas on the streets?"

"Well, folks have been turning night into day, so it's only natural they should turn night clothes into day clothes."—*Boston Transcript.*

In This Modern Day

"Dining in a restaurant? Where is your wife?"

"Broadcasting cookery hints."—*L'Illustre* (Lausanne).

Just Guessing

Teacher: "What makes some clouds black, William?"

William: "Exhaust from the airships."—*Chicago Daily News.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Paving the Way

Joplin, Mo.

YOUNG Bernie and his little sister were waiting outside of the neighborhood movie to see a picture, when an elderly woman, in passing by, on her way home, dropped several of her numerous bundles.

Young Bernie immediately hastened to her assistance and after picking up the bundles and restoring them to their owner, earnestly inquired, "May I help you home with them?" The lady, really in need of help, readily assented, feeling grateful to the young boy.

So, making arrangement with the young man in the box office to take care of his little sister, he escorted the lady to her home. When about to return to the theater, having finished his errand, the appreciative woman offered him compensation. The young man said, "No, thank you, I don't want anything." "But," the lady replied, feeling she must repay him in some way, "I owe you something for helping me." "No," the young man hastened to assure her, "I'm not old enough to be a Boy Scout, yet, but I am trying to act like one."

What They Say

War's Benefits

"I prefer to believe that the majority of people in the world in these days think that war hurts everybody, benefits nobody except the profiteers and settles nothing."—*Field Marshal Sir William Robertson.*

Unfettered

"The Spanish people have now, at last, the free and unfettered use of their liberty."—*Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish Ambassador to Washington.*

A Relic

"Capital punishment is a relic of savagery based on ignorance, false assumptions, and the desire to retaliate."—*Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison.*

The Foundation

"Sales are primarily the result of good manufacturing, and not of persuading people to buy." — *Henry Ford.*

Brevities

Vancouver Sun: What a world! Everybody asks how you're feeling and then acts bored when you begin to tell.

Humorist: "Many a business man," says a critic, "dreams of making money by writing a novel." So does many a novelist.

Judge: You can get the same sensation of going over Niagara Falls in a barrel by going over an average detour in a rumble seat during a heavy thunder shower.

Life: It is said that during the slack season in the theater many actors earn their living by becoming waiters. The next time you want an encore on the butter you might try applauding.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 10
(Published Aug. 31)

Winners:
EMMA MEAD, Greenlawn, N. Y.
GAY SMITH, Guthrie, Okla.

Hole Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1. AFILMORITY	2	Formality	1
2. DDDOOONNE	3	Nooned Dod	2
		Doon Noded	
3. NIILLFMHTE	3	Filth Limen	2
4. DORHEETRASP	3	Heaters Drop	2
		Hater Spored	
5. FOORRMWDS	2	From Words	2
		Form Words	
6. NEAMNORT	2	Ornament	1
7. AAEEHMSTWY	3	Themes Away	2
		Seamy Wheat	
8. EEEIIIRRRFMT	3	Fierier Timer	2
		Fierier Remit	2
9. TITOTEFLRHG	3	Flighter Otter	2
		Throttle Pig	
	24		18

GOLF-O-GRAMS

HOLE	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)
1	AEGILNORSTU	2	
2	THWAUYOLELT	3	
3	PLECEHTRNAI	2	
4	HHMAGOGIP	3	
5	YAPLILBEHT	3	
6	CCBNNOOOR	3	
7	DOTNIYAGBE	2	
8	ACLLPOS	2	
9	SIANHTWSRE	2	

No. 12 — 22 — Score ____

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words SALT and ROUGE you would have IN left over—three strokes. Forming the two words RATIONS and GLUE gives you the hole in par. REGULATIONS, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name Sept. 28. Entries to be considered must be received by Sept. 25.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Can Russia Escape Religion?

PARADOXES abound in Soviet Russia, but none of them has more of the inevitability of eternal things about it than the development which has recently aroused alarm in high Communist circles at the way "religion," "idealism" and "spirituality" are making their way back into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics through the medium of advanced natural science.

Dedicated to a religion of materialism, the Soviet leaders have year in and year out sought to banish things of the spirit from their domain. First, organized religion was attacked, churches were shut, priests were persecuted, and a long campaign against religion as the "people's opiate" was prosecuted. Then all of Communist Russia exalted materialism in the form of a Five-Year Plan which encompassed only material production and more material production, and found its be-all and end-all in materiality.

What was considered to be the opposite of religion—natural science—was exalted almost into the position of a religion. But now some Communist leaders are having to recognize that, according to many of its most eminent students, their chosen natural science, far from making materialism into religion, points to the nothingness of matter, and returns the seeker to the inevitable and unique verity of the spiritual conception of the universe.

A recent resolution of the Communist Academy regarding "the situation on the front of natural science" reveals the embarrassment and chagrin in which these disciples of materialism find themselves. The document first stresses the importance of glorifying natural science, but it emphasizes that all signs of "idealism" must be carefully expurgated. Such idealism, it states, is "inimical to the proletariat." However, it is regretfully admitted that "a considerable number of research students" are finding "mystical ideas" in natural science itself. This reference is undoubtedly a direct recognition of the studies of students like Professor Einstein, Professor Eddington and many others who are finding with increasing inevitability that the nothingness of all matter and the reality of spiritual things is the great lesson taught by higher researches in the fields of mathematics and astronomy.

The materialistic conception of the world, this resolution continues, must be defended and advanced by Communist students. Those who think spiritually have no place in the Russian "world of science," it says, and they must be weeded out. This is urged as the new "war on the front of natural science."

In their effort to escape God, it is hard to see where the materialistic thinkers will turn next. It was a simple matter to condemn and abolish organized religion. For then the catchword of "natural science" seemed to offer haven to the slave of matter. But now natural science, as interpreted by many of those who have pursued it most studiously, is concluding that "the material universe is derivative from consciousness, not consciousness from the material universe." And while Communism as a whole clings to materialism and the worship of the machine, some of its research workers see the whole foundation of the materialism cult crumbling under the impact of increasing knowledge. For instance, they are finding with Sir James Jeans, famous English astronomer, that "the universe begins to look more like a great thought than like a great machine." Or following the ideas of Dr. Arthur A. Compton, Nobel Prize winner, they are learning that "the very existence of the amazing world of the atom points to a purposeful creation, to the idea that there is a God and an intelligent purpose back of everything." How clear it is that nowhere in His universe can Deity fail to reveal Himself.

Speed

SPEED in flying is still the greatest challenge to aeronautical engineers. This is illustrated in the fact that even without the usual spur of international competition—except for records—Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth attained a speed of 388.67 miles an hour on his best run over a three-kilometer straightaway course at Calshot, Eng., while setting a world record of 379.05 miles for an average of four runs. This came after Flight.-Lieutenant Bellini of Italy was reported unofficially to have reached a still higher speed in an ill-fated speed trial on Lake Garda.

Lieutenant Stainforth's mark was set in connection with Great Britain's uncontested flights for retention, and in fact permanent possession, of the Schneider Trophy. The claim was clinched officially by Flight-Lieut. J. H. Boothman, who covered a 350-kilometer course for a record of 340.08 miles per hour. The stimulus of the Schneider competition thus has carried speed records for marine aviation far beyond the marks set for land planes, though the latter have accomplished what to most persons would be the very satisfactory speed of 286 miles per hour. Notwithstanding that the Schneider Trophy is to remain in England, it may confidently be forecast that the pursuit of speed records will continue.

This concentration on speed is no idle sporting proposition, no question of thrill seeking. The airplane justifies its existence only by the things which make it superior to other methods of transportation. Speed is its great advantage. Speed has always been the governing factor in improving transportation.

Airplane travel as commercially practiced is made up of several elements. A person plans to leave a certain spot in his home city, for instance, and go to another definite location in another city. Before he can fly he must get from his city location to the airport. After having flown, he must get from the second airport to his destination in that city. Automobiles and other ordinary surface means must be employed, and these have their own speed limitations, which in the total effect considerably offset the speed gained by the actual flight.

In the case of the average airport, located some distance from town in order to get an adequate landing area, it takes from one-half to three-quarters of an hour to reach the field from the city. The same thing occurs on the other end, making a total of at least one hour. Adding this to a trip which in air time takes two hours gives a total of three hours. If the distance is, say, 210 miles, then the average speed of a plane of 105 miles an hour is, in effect, cut to seventy miles an hour. This is but little faster than a crack train.

One way to shorten air travel time obviously is in the air link itself, since the ground links are comparatively fixed. This means much faster airplanes, since aviation must prove itself so superior to other means that it will automatically get a volume of business. Hence progressive engineers seek transport ships which will cruise at 200 miles an hour.

If the flight of 210 miles used as an example above were to be made with a 200-miles-an-hour plane, and the hour for ground transportation added, one would have a total time for the trip of about two hours, making an average from point to point of 100 miles an hour. This speed is definitely so much above existing methods as to make it very desirable.

To achieve this in transport flying, 400 miles an hour is needed in special test races, since commercial practice can be usually only about half as fast as the pace of special speed machines. The lessons learned from these latter are the great contributions to the design of big transport planes. Thus must aviation continue its pursuit of speed.

Mexico Enters the League

THE invitation extended Mexico to become a member of the League of Nations makes somewhat belated amends for the exclusion of that country from the list of original members of the League in 1920. At that time the United States and Great Britain had not recognized the Mexican Government, and President Wilson greatly distrusted the stability of the régime of President de la Huerta below the Rio Grande. Now, eleven years afterward, the League seeks to repair the omission, and the Mexican Government has announced its intention to accept the invitation.

While the prime object of the League undoubtedly is to prevent war, it has further functions of an economic nature designed to assure that the nations shall dwell together not only peacefully, but happily. It has sponsored economic consultations, and in some cases economic assistance to nations which desired it. This was instanced when in 1923 Hungary asked the League to draw up a plan of financial reconstruction, and again when a Greek loan was floated in 1924, a Bulgarian loan in 1926, and an Estonian loan in 1927. Further and more recent proof of the League's scope is the request from the Chinese Government that Sir Arthur Salter, retiring head of the economic and financial section of the League, proceed to China to assist in economic reconstruction.

Mexico's entrance into the League can prove of inestimable value. As a nation she is heartily opposed to war. Only recently Señor Genaro Estrada, Minister of Foreign Relations, declared that the Mexican Government considers any act furthering the call to arms a "crime against civilization." On that premise it may readily be seen what influence that country would bring in a League question involving possibility of armed conflict.

Mexico needs the League as the League needs Mexico. Financially, the nation might profit by some sort of a commission of experts to evolve a plan whereby problems now troubling the Republic may be adjusted. The natural resources for wealth are hers, as is a wealth of labor and a favorable climate. The proffered membership in the League may be one means to the ends which Mexico has been seeking since the days of the Madero revolution in 1910.

Spilled Milk in Oregon

NOT long ago milk trucks, bound for Portland and other Oregon cities, were summarily stopped and their rich freightage, consisting of milk consigned by producers who had refused to coöperate with an association of dairymen demanding more pay for this product, was emptied into the highways or convenient streams. For days a milk famine existed in Portland and elsewhere as a result.

Public sympathy clearly was with the dairymen in their demand, but not in their method of enforcing it. A newly organized state police expressed its sympathetic attitude by overlooking its opportunity to restrain the dairymen from lawlessness and to put them on the right road to legal redress.

But the public, though convinced of the righteous nature of the dairymen's cause, chafed at the shortage of its accustomed milk supply. Here was an anomalous situation most curious to observe. While believing in the justice of the milk producers' complaint, the public was first amazed, then offended, and eventually incensed by the methods adopted. There arose a clamor for remedy, for action—and for milk.

Such is the general good will toward men engaged in agricultural pursuits, and so strange a thing was it to see a rebellious dairyman, that the demand for an enforced truce was attended by a vigorous and successful move for arbitration and a fair price. Thus the strife ended—with the producers' price satisfactorily advanced and the dairymen returning to their milk pails.

As a symptom of agricultural unrest this western milk war, so called, was at least illuminating. Though it brought the disagreement of the producers and distributors to settlement by sharply focusing public attention on the facts, it accomplished nothing that might not have been accomplished by lawful means. And in fact, if not in intent, it constituted a strike against the public welfare. A demand for arbitration, conveyed to the attention of the authorities and the public, must speedily have resulted in relief. The Oregon milk war should be a lasting lesson in restraint of prejudice and passion.

Blazing a Polar Pathway

WITH the safe arrival of Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins's polar submarine expedition at its Spitsbergen base aboard the partly disabled Nautilus, following a trip beneath the arctic ice pack, a brief but stirring tale has been written into the records of exploration beyond the arctic circle.

To trace the main episodes of the expedition since its departure from Provincetown, Mass., is to recount a series of mechanical mishaps which only combine to indicate the courage and resourcefulness of the explorer who has sought to prove that a wider knowledge of the polar regions may now be gained by invading their ice-bound depths.

Almost at the outset heavy gales in the Atlantic disabled the submarine so that it had to be towed into Queenstown for repairs. On the passage to Spitsbergen, engine trouble again developed. When the expedition finally took its departure from Advent Bay into the seas beneath the ice pack, August had more than half passed, whereas Sir Hubert had planned to set out from Spitsbergen not later than July 1.

From meager reports it appears that, while Sir Hubert obviously did not carry out the plan for a transarctic submarine passage, the Nautilus did cruise beneath pack ice beyond eight degrees north for some time even after the commander discovered that the submarine's diving rudders were disabled. To keep on in the face of this extremity required of the expedition's leader a brand of intrepidity which marked such famous predecessors as Peary, Amundsen, Scott and Shackleton, and other heroes of the polar ice pack.

Whether the submarine is to become the most strategic implement for furthering a knowledge of the arctic remains unanswered. From the start of the Wilkins expedition it was apparent that the Nautilus, a converted submarine of obsolete type, withheld from Sir Hubert a reasonable opportunity for proving his theories concerning undersea or under-ice navigation. One thing, however, which stands out clearly is that, should Sir Hubert Wilkins still look favorably upon a modern and adequately equipped submarine for arctic exploration, the determination he has shown in this adventure entitles him to lead another undersea expedition against the frozen ramparts of the North.

Hats

GREAT BRITAIN is still her old self, retaining perspectives that excite alternately the admiration and the uncomprehending surprise of the rest of the world. It is therefore very right and proper that, when all the world's attention was concentrated on Mr. MacDonald's goings to and fro between Downing Street and Buckingham Palace, and foreign offices everywhere were anxiously debating whether the British Government was about to fall or not, one of the chief topics under discussion in the English press was the question why the Prime Minister chose to wear a tail coat with a bowler hat.

Not that hats are unimportant. Far from it. A correspondent of the London Times sees in them the most obvious and impressive expressions of human dignity possible to any form of attire. He regrets the passing of those days when to go hatless was so unthinkable that when the wind blew away the headgear of the Victorian Sir William Hardman he immediately took a cab rather than undergo the shame of walking with uncovered head.

But those times are now gone beyond recall. Even Oxford undergraduates, who have a special form of hat more or less their own, are invariably bareheaded except on ceremonial occasions. The only class of persons which can be absolutely relied upon at all times and in every variety of crisis to sport a hat is the American screen detective.

The irony of history can be seen in hats as readily as in the fall of empires or the collapse of great houses. Keir Hardie, the noted Labor leader, for example, caused considerable sensation when he first appeared at the House of Commons in a cloth cap. The cloth cap was supposed to be the sign and symbol of revolution. Yet it was his silk-hatted critics who were flaunting the banners of upheaval. For the ancestor of that badge of modern respectability, the silk hat, is none other than the high-crowned hat of the French Revolution.

Editorial Notes

An official of the National Grange pleads publicly that farmers be "preserved from legislators, fanatics, bankers and 'friends' in general." Evidently he believes the relief they need is relief from relief.

Surprises do pop up in unexpected places. A cruiser in the Chilean Navy, which recently mutinied, is named "O'Higgins," for the famous Chilean statesman, whose ancestors were—yes—Irish.

"The greatest compliment one can pay to a book is to put it down and think about it a while," says Dean Inge. His statement itself seems worth thinking about.

Americans who find 1½ per cent income tax onerous may feel less burdened by contemplating the 25 per cent which the average British taxpayer must pay.

The Mystery of the Wiggin Report

By H. B. ELLISTON

NOW that Viscount Cecil has earnestly called the attention of the League of Nations Assembly to the report on international debts made by the Wiggin Committee under auspices of the Bank for International Settlements, queries probably will be renewed as to whether the report actually meant what it has generally been declared to mean—namely, a substantial reduction of German reparations and allied war debts—and if so, why it did not say so more plainly. Yet the mystery dissolves upon an examination of the facts.

Raymond Poincaré once told a committee of technical experts: "You will be tempted to write your report as if the problem were nine-tenths technical and one-tenth political. In fact, it is nine-tenths political and one-tenth technical." What Poincaré meant was that the experts must not forget the human equation.

Periodically the statesmen have found themselves in an impasse over the international economic obstacles which have arisen since the Treaty of Versailles. The cause has then been remitted to a committee of financial experts. But the experts have not been allowed to forget the human equation; in other words, politics.

The members of the Wiggin Committee set up by the recent reparations conference at London were not told to bring forth any politico-financial solutions. They were to "inquire into the immediate and further needs of Germany and study the possibilities of converting a portion of her short-term credits into long-term credits." It was perhaps hoped that they might do more. The statesmen apparently wanted the bankers to go ahead and do something on their own responsibility in helping to put Germany back on her feet. At least, they hoped the problem would be kept in cold storage for a while.

With embarrassing promptitude the committee rendered its report. Only on the first part of the agenda was concrete action taken. Foreign short-term credits in Germany had already been frozen by a quasi control of the exchange market. In order to allow the Germans to lift these restrictions, the committee formalized a "gentlemen's agreement" among private bankers to let their money "stay put" at least for six months.

After that, what then? The search for an answer formed the second part of the Wiggin Committee's terms of reference. This is the real question at issue. Germany cannot return to normal in her international finances just on a promise that the bankers will not weaken her any more, at least not for six months. They have already weakened her. It is said that a billion dollars has been withdrawn in the last nine months, offsetting the billion dollars in the aid from the central banks and the lifting of some $400,000,000 of reparations off the German back for the next ten months.

Several hundred millions of dollars separate the amount which has been drawn out from the amount which has been sent back. If Germany were suffering from a capital shortage when the crisis started, as most experts agree, clearly its position must be aggravated by the net amount that has fled the country. And the position is further aggravated by the loss of confidence.

To repair confidence Germany does not want any more short-term credits. The ease with which they may be recalled undermines rather than supports confidence. Germany wants money that can be used for such purposes as buying raw materials abroad for her industry—loans for a term of years.

The Wiggin Committee agreed with the Germans. Germany, it said, does require outside assistance, and, if this is to serve a useful purpose, it must be on a long-term basis.

One must have credit before he can borrow money. On the basis of the usual financial criteria the Wiggin Committee gave Germany a good credit standing. It agreed that the crisis "is not justified by the economic situation in the country." Germany has done her part in consolidating her credit by measures of self-help so genuine as to extract favorable comment from the committee.

Yet investors, already unloading German bonds, are shy of further commitments. Bankers also are hesitant about making the long-term conversions they have indorsed in the Wiggin report. The reasons are identical. Germany is a "political risk," and the removal of this risk "is the first and fundamental condition of credit worthiness."

So we come back to politics. Settle the politics that prevents investors from buying a German bond, and the problem is solved. This is why the bankers' committee could not suggest definite financial plans for securing long-term credits and loans to Germany. It was not in their province to offer political suggestions of a specific nature which, if followed, would permit them to come to grips with the financial problem. All they could do was to hand the ball back to the statesmen who had passed it to them.

This circumspection is the chief reason for the circumlocution of the Wiggin Committee. Various interpretations of what it meant have filled the world press. It is widely held that it recommended a cut in reparations and war debts. This does not emerge explicitly from the report, but it is between every line, and for that reason justifies the headlines. The inference is sustained by the fact that every member of the committee has gone on record at some time as a revisionist. Even the French and Belgians were signatories of the Young report under which two-thirds of the reparation liability would be blotted out in return for similar remission on war debts.

The *"sine qua non* of economic recovery" is stated to be an assurance from world statesmen that "international political relations are established on the basis of mutual confidence." Reparations and war debts, being intergovernmental obligations, are "political relations." They have not been established or worked out on a basis of common consent. Therefore they detract from that "mutual confidence" which the statesmen must achieve before Germany can be aided financially on a long-term basis.

Another oblique approach to the same subject is the statement that the "partial paralysis" of the economic world can be cured only "by restoring the free circulation of money and goods." One explanation of tariffs is the determination of the creditor powers not to receive the goods which Germany must sell abroad in order to earn her huge foreign payments.

A chronic flow of gold to reparations and war-debt countries is thus set up, since gold is the ultimate form of settlement. Yet this gold is as unwanted as the goods. Usually an excess inflow of gold is remedied by an outflow induced in part by the relending of the creditors' surpluses. But here again political forces have checked the achievement of equilibrium, and of major importance in this connection is the disturbance to political relations caused by the collection of reparations and war debts. So we get back where we started. The vicious circle is complete.

Revision of these obligations is only one of the inferential recommendations. These run the whole gamut of cures for economic nationalism. They leave the reader to determine himself what are the relations that have not been established on a plane of "mutual confidence." If the delegates had themselves been asked to specify, they would have certainly differed, say, on such points as treaty revision, but they are at one in recommending a new attack on all the questions in dispute. There must be no more recourse to time-gaining, compromise measures such as have been fashionable since the Treaty of Versailles.

The primary concern of the Wiggin Committee, restoration of the confidence of the investing public, could be achieved by one of the many pieces of repair work that the experts obviously had in view. But the inference is that this time the approach must be fundamental and prompt in the sense of doing something that will retrieve "mutual confidence." There should be no more politico-financial patching. A reshuffle in reparations and war debts would appear to be indicated as the single method favored by the committee at large.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

British 'Dole' Statements Refuted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is very much to be hoped that the views on the administration of the "dole" in England stated in the Monitor of August 11 to have been expressed by Senator Felix Hebert will not form the basis of any official or unofficial attitude in the United States, for they completely misrepresent the facts.

It is true that many persons have been drawing the "dole" who are not actually in need of the financial assistance which it provides, but that is due to the liberal, even loose, way in which the law on the subject has been drawn up, and the constant tendency of Parliament to extend the scope of benefits at the expense of the taxpayer. To this tendency the Royal Commission called vigorous attention, and the newly formed National Government will unquestionably take action.

But the statements attributed to Mr. Hebert cast a grave reflection on the character of British administration. The regulations are not as strict as many would like to see them, but those responsible for carrying them out have exercised their powers impartially and conscientiously. It is not the case that an individual who is not legally entitled to unemployment benefit has only to approach some political boss to get it given him. Any complaint he makes is sent to a Court of Referees, composed of representatives of employers and workers, with an independent chairman (usually someone with legal knowledge). These courts stand completely outside the political parties and the government service, and their decisions are subject to revision only by a judicial umpire, who again is solely concerned with the application of the law as it stands.

Incidentally, Mr. Hebert is quoted as saying that complaints are taken to the "Secretary of the Treasury." Actually, the Treasury Department has nothing whatever to do with the working of unemployment insurance, which, with the exception of the independent courts already referred to, comes under the Ministry of Labor. This inaccuracy, small though it is, may arouse the inquiry as to whether the rest of the statement may not be equally unreliable, and may help to clear British politicians and administrators from the totally undeserved implication of corrupt practice.

E. SANFORD CARTER.

London, Eng.

The International Zone Idea

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Disarmament may not be the most efficacious method to solve the problem of war.

It is inevitable that it would take an incalculable time to arrive at complete disarmament. During this long period the menace of war would be just as great as it is today because the relative force for waging war in each country would be in exactly the same proportion as it is now. Moreover, the spirit of war governing a small army or a big army carries the same danger.

The majority of nations resist the idea of disarmament because they feel it is a thing thrust on them against their own interest. Would it not be better for nations to express a spontaneous desire to disarm, conscious that it is in their own interest to do so?

Let them tackle the question the other way round by making armies superfluous, having abolished the possibilities of war.

To this end, the Kellogg pact, excellent as a basis, would have to be empowered, to enable it to be actually efficacious, by the following means:

An international army should be formed to act as a police force.

The offender of the pact would have to be defined as the nation which, armed, enters into the territory of another nation.

The punishment would consist in the occupation by the international army of a portion of the culprit's (attacker's) country. This portion would be as large as that which he has seized from his neighbor, and this territory would from then become an international zone controlled by the League of Nations. Should the attacked nation defend itself by its own force, without calling in the aid of the international force, it would also become a culprit, and would lose its invaded territory and automatically become an international zone. If it keeps to the pact, it would regain its land and receive full compensation for its losses. The attacking nation would be forced to make these good.

Except for the Kellogg pact, no political treaties should be recognized.

With the suppression of these treaties, and with the suppression of the fear and possibility of war, all nations would automatically lose their "parti pris" and would be in a position to resolve questions relating to international affairs, impartially.

GYOZO WOLLAM.

Paris, France.

A Good Sport

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the good old days of blue laws, a "good sport" was generally defined as a gambler, sometimes a cheat, always lazy. Today a "good sport" is known as a person who knows how to lose. It is said, however, that Ambassador Herrick called Colonel Lindbergh a "good sport," which must mean also one who knows how to win.

During the playing season of this year some thirty-one leading nations of the world participated in tennis matches in various parts of the globe for just one prize, the famous large silver bowl known as the Davis Cup, donated in 1900 by our Dwight F. Davis, at present Governor-General of the Philippines. This cup is held by the winning country for one year, France being the present holder.

To play all these matches involves the expenditure of much money to defray traveling expenses and almost endless consistent, intensive practice on the players' part, not to mention the great question of time, officials, etc.

Surely, as these many nations have continued to prove their ability to play together, amicably, in the great competitive game of tennis as played today, should it not presage a time when these nations will also work together by the "good sport's" new axiom, "Fair Play"?

ERNEST E. LORD.

Passaic, N. J.